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W. W. Bulwer







GENUINE MEMOIRS  
OF  
*ASIATICUS,*

IN A SERIES OF  
LETTERS to a FRIEND,  
DURING FIVE YEARS RESIDENCE IN DIFFERENT  
PARTS OF INDIA, THREE OF WHICH WERE  
SPENT IN THE SERVICE OF THE  
*NABOB of ARCOT.*

INTERSPERSED WITH  
ANECDOTES OF SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN  
CHARACTERS,  
AND CONTAINING AN IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE CONFINEMENT AND  
DEATH of LORD PIGOT,  
AND OF  
The Share the NABOB of ARCOT had in that  
MEMORABLE TRANSACTION.

*[Chesterfield]*  
By PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Esq.  
Late of the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

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L O N D O N.

Printed for G. KEARSLEY, at No. 46, Fleet Street.

M D C C L X X I V. = 80

Entered at Stationers Hall.

*Wb/72/347*



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OF A  
SIR

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MEMORABLE TRANSACTION

By PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, ESQ.

late of the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards

LONDON

Printed for G. KEARSLEY, at No. 46, Fleet Street

MDCCLXXIV

Entered at Stationers Hall



TO THE

Hon. WARREN HASTINGS,

*Governor General of India.*

SIR,

I Have presumed to dedicate the following sheets to you, as the only tribute of gratitude in my power to lay at your feet in return for that protection, with which you condescended to honour me in Bengal. To do impartial justice to your shining abilities and known integrity of heart is beyond my feeble efforts. To say, that through your spirited exertions the affairs of the Honourable Company have been retrieved from ruin, and the blessings of peace in great measure restored throughout the Eastern world, falls infinitely short of that praise which  
is



is due to your exalted character. That you may long remain in that high station, which you have filled with so much honour to yourself and advantage to your country, is the sincere wish of every true friend to the British empire, and of,

SIR,

Your most devoted,

Obliged,

Feb. 1784.

And obedient servant,

*Philip Dormer Stanhope.*



M E M O I R S  
O F  
A S I A T I C U S.

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L E T T E R I.

*Euphrates, Indiaman, in the Downs,  
December, 1773.*

My Dear Friend,

**I** Embrace the first moment which the confusion of the new scene before me, and the unsettled state of my own mind will allow, to communicate to you the pleasing intelligence of my escape from the dangers which threatened me, and which I had every reason to fear would effectually destroy all my golden dreams of Eastern magnificence. You are well acquainted with the unfortunate connexion which  
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occasioned my sudden departure from the University, and you know that my creditors, enraged to see every prospect of payment in one moment lost by that imprudent step, omitted no means which their ingenuity could point out, to discover the place of my retreat. I now most sincerely wish that retreat had been rendered less agreeable to me, or that the amiable Charlotte had been less susceptible of those tender impressions, which though highly flattering to my vanity, yet I confess to you my heart secretly disapproved. I was not yet so enamoured with ruin, as to think of matrimony, and I knew that no greater torment could be inflicted on a soft believing females than the pangs of disappointed love. You have formerly seen Miss Rivers, and you have called her handsome, and you may believe me, when I assure you that she possesses every virtue that can adorn the female mind. But that uncommon sensibility, and those romantic ideas, so inseparably connected with

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with a country education, must ever prove to her a source of unhappiness, and must render even the most innocent pleasures highly dangerous in their consequences.

When the hospitality of Mr. Rivers had in some degree removed the unfavourable ideas I had entertained of a country life, I began to promise myself an infinite fund of amusement in the conversation of his amiable daughter. Her natural good humour led her to omit no opportunity of making the hours pass agreeably away, and of dispelling that melancholly which I in vain endeavoured to conceal. We walked together in the garden, upon the sea-beach, and in the neighbouring woods; while her mother devoted her time to her domestic concerns, and my worthy friend, engaged among his labourers in the field, little thought that I should repay his kindness by seducing the affections of his daughter, and disturbing the peace of a family, whose hospitable roof had received me, when, like Adam expelled from



Paradise, I had the whole world before me and providence my guide.

However, to cut short a scene which at this moment fills me with grief and confusion, I will only say, that in an unlucky moment I made her a proposal of marriage, and that our hours imperceptibly glided away in the enjoyment of those pleasures which only lovers know, till a summons from my father to attend him in London previous to my embarkation for India at once dissolved all our aerial schemes of future happiness, and plunged the whole family into inexpressible distress. You, who have been no stranger to scenes like this, and who well know by what mistaken principles even men of sense are led astray, when passion has drowned the voice of reason, can easily picture to yourself the reproaches of the weeping mother, and the rage of the father denouncing immediate vengeance, and calling aloud for satisfaction from the ungrateful serpent, whom he had fostered

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ed in his bosom, and even treated with parental tenderness. Such, my friend, would have been the behaviour of those fathers, to whom the misjudging world too often ascribes the merit of superior wisdom, and who, while they hold happiness to be inseparable from wealth, are ready to bestow every blessing upon their children but real felicity. Mr. Rivers however acted a very different part; he neither reproached me with ingratitude, nor did he express any concern, except for the impossibility of that union, which he was obliging enough to say, under other circumstances, would have given him the greatest pleasure. He assured me, that he should ever consider my interest as immediately connected with his own; and even consented that Miss Rivers should wait until my return from India; when he hoped, that every obstacle that now impeded our happiness would be removed. You may suppose, that I felt myself highly pleased at this



unexpected declaration, and that I omitted nothing in my reply which could convince him of the sincerity of my intentions, whenever fortune should enable me to fulfil my engagements. Indeed he seemed perfectly satisfied with me, and said every thing which friendship could suggest to inspire me with fortitude to go through the affecting scene which now presented itself. The day was at hand which was to separate me, perhaps for ever, from my beloved Charlotte. My feelings on this occasion I shall not attempt to describe. Imagine to yourself, that I left the house of my friend overwhelmed with grief, and that all the pomp and pride of Asiatic grandeur had in that moment no charms for me.

I am, &c.



## L E T T E R II.

*Madeira, Feb. 1774.*

AFTER a tedious passage of two and thirty days, I feel myself extremely happy in being once more permitted to set my foot upon dry land, and to breathe the fresh air among a race of beings, who, though not the most cultivated I ever met with, are yet infinitely superior to those unmannerly Hottentots, who call themselves the officers of the ship, which it has been my misfortune to chuse as the vehicle of my transportation from my native country. Indeed before I had been many minutes on board, I formed a most unfavourable idea of my situation from an object which presented itself to my view; and which, though I suppose perfectly familiar to the petty tyrants of the ocean, appeared to me utterly inconsistent with the laws and customs of



miles in circumference. The climate, though perhaps the finest in the world, must certainly be deemed hot by an inhabitant of the more northern latitudes. When first discovered by the Portuguese in the beginning of the fifteenth century, it was entirely covered with wood, which being consumed by fire, the ashes have so fertilized the soil, that it produces incredible quantities of wine, which has this peculiar quality, that it keeps best in the hottest climates, and therefore scarce any other is drank either in the East or West Indies. The principal town, which is called Fonchal, is ill built and ugly, the streets are narrow, and the houses inconvenient. The churches and convents are very numerous, and the nuns, at least all those who are exposed to public view, have such very little pretensions to personal charms, that their vows of chastity seem rather to have been the effect of necessity than of choice. They supply themselves with pocket-money by the sale of sword-knots, cockades,



cockades, and other trumpery, which they convey through the double grates by means of a cleft stick to their English visitors. The inquisition flourishes here in all its horrors, and the lower orders of people pay almost divine honours to the priests. The town is garrisoned by a few companies of soldiers, whose appearance is totally unmartial, and who I believe would display very little military heroism in the service of his most faithful majesty, should an enemy invade Madeira. The harbour is defended by a small fort erected on the summit of a rock about three hundred yards distant from the main island, and accessible only by a winding and exceedingly narrow flight of steps. The Portuguese repose great confidence in this place of strength, and think it impregnable; but in my opinion a single frigate would soon silence its batteries, and lay the town in ashes. The principal tavern, in which I have taken up my residence, is a large house ill contrived and shabbily furnished.



furnished. It is kept by an Irishman who has a pretty wife, of whom he is extremely jealous. I live at the expence of near a guinea each day, for which I have a bad dinner and execrable wine, and I amuse myself in the evening at backgammon with a priest, who is at least eighty years of age, above sixty of which he has spent upon the island.

Tomorrow I expect to return on board, for at least ten weeks to be fatigued with the same dull unvaried prospect of sky and water, and to be immured with savages, whose manners are as unpolished, as if they had been educated in the wildest deserts of Siberia. With what regret do I now look back on those happy hours which I spent with my lovely Charlotte, whose image is ever present to my imagination in all the charms of native innocence and blooming youth.

My fellow passengers, whom I suppose a similarity of circumstances has collected from every quarter of the world, and engaged



gaged in the same pursuit after the riches of the East, form a group altogether entertaining enough, was my heart sufficiently at ease to be amused with trifles. They consist of two young ladies, who go out under the immediate protection of the Captain, in hopes that some wealthy Nabob may be attracted by the power of those charms, which they had in vain displayed at Highgate assembly, and at the city balls; an elderly gentleman who formerly amassed a considerable fortune by trade in India, which he lost by speculating in the English funds; a young Hibernian, who finds it necessary to travel, till time shall have cooled the resentment of several noble families, whose sons and heirs have fallen by his hand in duels; and a captain of the Bengal artillery, who revisited England in consequence of a wound he received in a rencounter with a tyger, and who daily amuses us with the various feats by which he has signalized himself, in the destruction of hyænas,

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and



and wild buffalos. This motly group, with your humble fervant, occupy the great cabbin, the ladies in a separate apartment, and the gentlemen actually stowed on shelves just big enough to receive a small mattress, like bales of cloth in a linen-draper's shop. I assure you, no love-sick damsel ever longed for her wedding day with more eagerness, than I look forward to that happy hour, when I shall be landed on the Indian shore.



## L E T T E R III.

*Cape of Good Hope, May, 1774.*

**I** HAVE now the satisfaction of acquainting my friend, that after a passage sufficiently tedious and unpleasant, I once more experience the comforts of life in the house of a fat, honest, and hospitable Dutchman. I will not trouble you with the occurrences of a voyage, in which, I suppose, we met with the usual accidents that attend on contrary winds, and stormy weather.

Imagine to yourself, that for several days successively, the waves rose mountains high, the winds roared the sailors vied with the elements in noise, and that I betook myself quietly to my shelf, where I meditated on past follies, and formed aerial schemes of future wealth and magnificence. My companions indeed seemed to think that these inconveniencies were



amply compensated by the pleasure of feasting daily on turtle, of which we caught no less than sixty of an enormous size at the island of Ascension, where these animals are in amazing plenty, and are so much esteemed for the superior flavour of their fat, that I wonder those sons of gluttony, the aldermen of London, have not established a turtle-fishery upon the spot.

Ascension is a small uninhabited island, midway between the coast of Africa and the Brazils. The beach is covered with innumerable sea-birds, which deposit their eggs in the sand, and are so exceedingly tame, that they will suffer you to tread on them as you walk along. In the centre of the island is a valley thinly covered with grass, where a few scattered bushes afford shelter to some goats formerly left there by an Indiaman; and there is a spring of water, but not large enough to be of any use to the ships, which touch here upon their return from India for the sole



sole purpose of catching turtle. It is very unusual for an outward-bound ship to call here, and what induced our captain in so wanton a manner to lose his time is, I believe, known only to himself. The mode of catching these animals is curious, and great activity is necessary in the undertaking. During the moon-light nights the female turtle come on shore to lay their eggs, and to sleep upon the sand. The sailors, who go on shore early in the evening, post themselves at a considerable distance, observing the most profound silence, as the smallest noise would instantly alarm the turtle, and occasion their precipitate retreat into the water. At a proper opportunity they steal softly towards their prey, and the unfortunate unresisting turtle are thrown upon their backs, and left in that position till the morning, when they are conveyed to the ship, and are laid in rows upon the deck. Upwards of five hundred eggs have sometimes been found in one turtle; and it is



remarkable, though they waste considerably, yet they will live several weeks without the least nourishment, and require only to be refreshed morning and evening with water.

I here cannot forbear mentioning a circumstance, which shocking as it is to humanity, yet perfectly corresponded with the ideas I had before entertained of the brutality of an English sailor. Our men confessed that they had turned upwards of forty turtle more than they had brought on board, which they had left to perish by inches upon the beach, merely because they would not submit to the trouble of replacing them in a posture to help themselves. Strange that such barbarity should be familiar to the heart of man, and above all others of those men, whose situation, replete with danger, and hourly teeming with death and destruction, ought to inspire them with sentiments of universal benevolence, and teach them to pity even a  
poor



poor helpless turtle expiring upon a desert shore.

The Cape of Good Hope is the most southern promontary of Africa, situate in sixteen degrees of E. L. and about thirty-four of S. L. The climate is hot, but so extremely healthy, that the gentlemen who reside in India, when enervated by the disorders incident to the country, and by their own debaucheries, seldom fail to re-establish their healths by a short visit to the Cape. The fruits of the earth are produced here in the greatest perfection; and venison, fish, and poultry are in such abundance, that under an English government I know no place where a person of moderate income might live more comfortably. You may easily judge how cheap all the articles of life must be, when I assure you that I pay the trifling sum of one dollar each day for my board and lodging, and that my dinner, including an elegant dessert and a most plentiful allowance of the *vin du pays* would not disgrace



disgrace the table of an English gentleman of three thousand a year estate. The Company's gardens, which are the place of fashionable resort, are as large as St. James's park; the walks are kept in excellent order, and are shaded by beautiful rows of English oak. The governor's house, which is a large handsome building, stands in the centre, and is after the prevailing fashion of the Dutch almost surrounded by a canal, and at the upper end is a collection of the various wild beasts, which the uncultivated forests of Africa produce.

At present the conversation of the town is entirely taken up with the duel lately fought between the celebrated Captain David Roche, generally known by the appellation of Tyger Roche, and Captain Ferguson belonging to the Company's land forces in Bengal. Ferguson fell in the engagement, and the story is here told rather to the disadvantage of Roche; but I believe there were no witnesses, who could  
 prove



prove the least improper behaviour on the part of Roche, and that his accusers were influenced by a most unjust and cruel prejudice. However, he secured his retreat on board a French ship then lying in the harbour, and is by this time arrived in India; the severity of the Dutch laws against duelling rendering it absolutely necessary for him to adopt the most expeditious mode of escaping from their territories.

Our stay at this agreeable place will not exceed ten days, when we shall bid farewell to the sight of land till we arrive on the Coromandel coast.



## L E T T E R. IV.

*Joanna, July, 1774.*

WHEN we left the Cape, I little thought any occurrence would have happened previous to our arrival in India worthy the notice of my friend; but I find myself agreeably disappointed by the sudden resolution of the captain to touch at the island of Joanna, where we arrived the twenty-ninth of June, and found two East Indiamen, one of which will sail tomorrow for England, and the other lies dismasted and deserted by her crew upon a reef of rocks, which project about a mile into the sea, near the entrance of the harbour for which they were steering with a fair wind and under an easy sail, when the neglect or ignorance of the officer on duty occasioned this melancholly event. On board this ship the unfortunate Roche had  
 taken



taken his passage at the island of Bourbon to prosecute his voyage to Bombay, when his evil destiny threw him into his present deplorable situation. He now leads a most unhappy life amidst the execrations of the seamen who look on him as another Jonas, and think themselves involved in the punishment, which the Almighty thus miraculously has inflicted upon the wretch who has dared to violate his commandments.

Whatever the faults of Roche may be, I am sure the want of hospitality is not one. Having formerly known his sister, who is married to one of the judges lately appointed to Bengal, I took the liberty of introducing myself, and was received by him in his Indian hut with a politeness and affability which would have done honour to a more splendid mansion. I was shocked to see a gentleman, who had once experienced all the elegancies of life, labouring under such unmerited distress, and was easily persuaded to alleviate the horrors



horrors of his solitude, during the few days we shall remain at Joanna, by bringing my bed on shore, and sharing with him the conveniencies of his hut, which though not overburthened with furniture or with superfluous ornaments, is yet a very comfortable retreat, when compared to a dirty cabbin. He related to me all the circumstances of his duel, together with the various provocations, which as a military man he was obliged to resent ; and declared his intention of demanding an impartial trial upon his arrival at Bombay, when I doubt not of his being honourably acquitted of every aspersiion which the malice of his enemies has wantonly thrown upon his character.

Joanna is situate between the N. W. side of the island of Madagascar, and the coast of Africa in forty five degrees of E. L. and twelve of S. L. It is a most commodious watering place for East Indiamen, the harbour being perfectly secure even in the most stormy weather, and the country abounding



abounding with provisions. Pine apples, water melons, oranges, mangoes, and all the fruits of the torrid zone are here in the highest perfection, and are so extremely cheap that the natives, who seem to have very little idea of the value of money, will readily give as much as would load a wheelbarrow in exchange for a blanket or an old shirt. They profess the Mahometan religion, and have a plurality of wives. Their king is a most absolute monarch, but governs his subjects with lenity and moderation. No crime is here punished with so much severity as theft, and yet I believe the children from their earliest infancy are taught to steal; a convincing proof that the severest laws are not the best calculated for the suppression of vice. The first offence is punished with the loss of the left hand; for the second the right is forfeited, and the third, however great the rank of the offender, is inevitable death. I saw several of these wretches who had suffered a single amputation, and one who

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had



had lost both his hands, and yet was reckoned the most dexterous pick-pocket upon the island.

The crew of the ship-wrecked Indian are dispersed upon the beach, some in temporary sheds covered with remnants of the sails, and some in huts built after the Indian fashion, and thatched with the boughs of trees. The captain resides in a house which was presented to him by his majesty, and is really much more habitable than could be expected from the rude hands of such untutored workmen. The major part of the crew are to return to Europe in the homeward bound Indiaman; the principal officers, and about twenty of the men are to revisit India with us, and poor Roche is to wait for some future opportunity of transporting himself to Bombay.

I had long foreseen from the various broils which disturbed the peace of our little government, that some very serious consequences must ensue, and my obser-  
vation



vation has been in some degree justified by a most curious and I believe unexam-pled duel (if a duel it may be called) which took place yesterday between the young Hibernian of whom I made honourable mention in a former letter, and the second officer of our ship, in consequence of a box which in the heat of argument the latter had rather hastily applied to the ear of the cadet. Seven in the evening was the hour appointed for this tremendous combat, and we were all impatient for the event, as the enraged Irishman had sworn that he would satiate his fury with the blood of his antagonist, and rejoiced at the prospect of once more sacrificing a human victim to his injured honour. Both parties were punctual to the appointment and their seconds had taken care they should be furnished with pistols of no despicable length, and in case those failed of the necessary execution, the matter was to be finally decided by the sword. Every thing being now settled, the combatants



were placed back to back, and were ordered to march five paces forward and then to turn round and fire. The sailor, who seemed determined to pay the most implicit obedience to his second, stalked with a slow and solemn step the appointed number of paces, and turning round discharged his pistol, when to his infinite astonishment he beheld the cadet far enough out of the reach of pistol-shot, and exerting all his agility to gain a mangoe grove about three hundred yards distant from the field of battle. You may guess what a fund of entertainment this little accident has afforded us, and how many unpleasant jests the Hibernian hero must in future undergo, who will stand in need of all his native impudence to support such complicated disgrace.



## L E T T E R. V.

*Madras, August, 1774.*

**T**HE children of Israel, when released from their Babylonish captivity, could not have welcomed the happy hour of their deliverance with more exquisite joy, than what I felt on the morning of the eighth, when we anchored in Madras roads and prepared ourselves for a visit to Fort St. George, which is the principal of the company's settlements on the Coromandel coast, situate in 80 degrees of E. L. and thirteen of N., and from the natural beauties of its situation as well as the extreme healthiness of the climate, is with justice stiled the Montpelier of the East. Our Captain, to whom I had lately rendered some trifling services by supplying the place of secretary, now made very ample amends for that attention which I



had paid to his affairs by the obliging offer of his house and table, while we should remain on shore ; a most fortunate circumstance for me, who must otherwise have taken up my lodgings in a dirty punch-house.

On the ninth I accompanied the captain on shore, and the following morning I paid my compliments to the governor, who received me with great affability and politeness, and without any of that pompous ceremony, which I supposed inseparable from oriental greatness. From the little I have hitherto seen, I feel myself highly prepossessed in favour of Madras. The elegance of the buildings, the beautiful rows of trees which form an agreeable shade on each side of the streets, and the universal appearance of wealth and magnificence must strike forcibly on the eyes of a stranger, and indeed have not in the least disappointed those pleasing ideas which I had formed of Asiatic grandeur. The houses of the English gentlemen are  
lofty



lofty and well proportioned, and from their construction are so extremely cool, that I can scarcely believe myself in the torrid zone. Every person who can afford it has a country retreat at the distance of a few miles, which is called a garden-house and is fitted up with peculiar elegance. The form of government here somewhat resembles an English corporation, all matters of law being referred to a court of mayor and aldermen, where justice is administered in a very summary way without any of that infamous chicanery and those oppressive delays which disgrace our courts in England. In religious matters here is a universal toleration. The Jew, the Christian, the disciple of Brahma, and the worshipper of Mahomet pursue each his favourite system, and no man seems inclined to dispute with his neighbour which is the easiest road to heaven.

At a short distance from the fort at a village called Triplicane resides the Nabob of Arcot, who is acknowledged an ally



ally of the British empire, and is by the treaty of Paris an independent prince. He keeps a very splendid court, where the English meet with every mark of attention, and are often preferred to very lucrative posts about his person. He has twelve battalions of foot, and several regiments of dragoons commanded by English officers, and tolerably well versed in the European art of war. This prince has lately acquired a considerable addition to his territorial possessions by the capture of Tanjour (which with all its dependencies) surrendered to the united forces of the Nabob and company after an obstinate siege of several months. The deposed king is now a prisoner in that capital, which was once his own, and I suppose will soon fall a sacrifice to that cruel policy of the East, which too often deprives an unfortunate monarch of his crown and life together. The prize money on this occasion distributed to the army



army amounted to an immense sum, the share of the commander in chief alone being calculated at one hundred thousand pounds. The kingdom, of which Tanjour is the capital, lies about two hundred miles to the south-west of Madras, being separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow channel, and was hitherto governed by a prince who was tributary to the Great Mogul. The river Coleroon, which runs near the walls of Tanjour, at stated periods overflows, and fertilizes the land, as the Nile does that of Egypt. The waters are extremely rapid, and like those of the Ganges are held sacred by the natives. The capital of the Nabob's dominions is Arcot; a large and well fortified town near one hundred miles to the westward of Madras; but he has for some years past resided entirely at Triplicane, where under the immediate protection of the English his person is secure from either foreign or domestic enemy,



my, and where he is at hand to influence the governor and council, as his own interest shall require, by the power of all-prevailing gold. He has three sons, the second of whom is his favorite, and is Captain General of his army.



## LETTER VI.

*Madras, August, 1774.*

**I** Yesterday dined at the Governor's public table, and spent a most agreeable evening at his garden-house. The dinner was elegant, the attendants numerous, and indeed every thing bore the appearance rather of regal splendor, than of the domestic establishment of a governor, who is not even the representative of a crowned head. We retired soon after dinner according to the custom of the country to take our afternoon's nap, which the heat of the climate renders absolutely necessary for the refreshment of our bodies, which must necessarily be weakened by a continual perspiration. In the evening I ordered my palanquin, that I might indulge myself with a view of the country previous to the hour of meeting at the governor's.



governor's. A palanquin is a couch covered with an arched canopy, and supported on the shoulders of men, a most luxurious mode of conveyance, I assure you, and well adapted to a country, where even the motion of a carriage is deemed too violent an exercise for the effeminate inhabitants. I found the appearance of the country extremely beautiful, the roads shaded by trees whose branches entirely exclude the rays of the sun, and numberless little boxes interspersed amidst fields, and rice grounds, forming altogether the most elegant landscape that can be conceived.

On my arrival at the governor's, where I found the company already assembled, I was most agreeably surpris'd at the sight of several card-tables which were filled with English ladies, who though the sun had rather tarnished their complexions still retained charms sufficient even to have captivated an eastern monarch. They were dressed in light muslins,  
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the produce of the country, and seemed totally to have laid aside that unbecoming stiffness, which too often contributes to diminish the charms of the British fair. Our entertainment was superb, the wines were excellent, and a universal spirit of good humour and conviviality prevailed. Indeed I felt myself so perfectly at ease, and partook so heartily of the general mirth, that I believe I did not once in the whole evening devote a single thought to my poor forsaken Charlotte. Do not however think me already inconstant, or suppose that I have so soon banished the remembrance of that dear girl from my breast. Her image is at this moment present to my eyes, and I think of the delicious moments which I have spent with her as of a fairy tale, or a dream never to be accomplished.

I this morning rose before the sun, and paid a visit to the Black town which stands about a mile to the northward of the fort, and is inhabited by merchants from all

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the quarters of the globe. Its appearance when contrasted with that of fort St. George is mean and shabby, but still there are some tolerable streets, several churches handsomely decorated with the offerings of the superstitious, and some Pagodas or Indian temples. The habitations of the natives are low and ill-contrived, consisting generally of two or three dismal apartments surrounding a small court, their jealousy forbidding the use of windows, least the persons of their women should be polluted by the unhallowed eyes of strangers.

It is well known that in all countries priestcraft flourishes in proportion to the ignorance of the people, and no country affords a more ample field for it than India. Immense sums have been lavished by the Gentoos in building Pagodas and in offerings to their gods. Even their most beautiful women are consecrated to the church, and their virgin charms are rifled by the priests. They are called dancing



dancing girls, and they assist at all religious ceremonies, processions, and at weddings. They are both by religion and profession prostitutes, being restricted from marrying, and obliged by vow to submit to the embraces of every man of their own cast or sect, who shall request the favour. They are much admired by the European gentlemen, whom they are very ready to oblige, as they find them so much more generous than their own countrymen.

The Mahometans, or as they are here called, the Moormen, are a very different race of people from the Gentoos. They are not originally natives of the country, but having formerly overrun it by force of arms, they still keep possession of what they won by their valour, nor will the pusillanimous Gentoos ever recover the lost inheritance of their forefathers, till they have shaken off those shackles which superstition and priestcraft have imposed upon them. The Moormen are all sol-



diers of fortune, and their sword is their religion. They boast that they derive their descent from the mighty Tamerlane, and to such a pitch do they carry their veneration for their noble ancestor, that they would punish the slightest word of disrespect against his name with the immediate death of the offender.

On the twentieth we shall re-embark, and proceed on our voyage to Bengal, where if I find the same hospitable manners and as much agreeable society as I have experienced at Madras, I shall think the dangers of the voyage amply compensated, and shall heartily congratulate myself on my arrival in a country, where amidst the dazzling temptations of wealth the pursuit of riches is not suffered to interfere with the pleasures of social intercourse.



## L E T T E R VII.

*Calcutta, Oct. 1774.*

**O**N the tenth of last month we arrived in the river Hughley, and came to an anchor at Culpee, where a Budgeroe, or Indian boat somewhat resembling a state barge upon the Thames, attended from my friend Hancock to convey me to Calcutta. The navigation of the Hughley is extremely dangerous from the continual shifting of the sands, and from the numerous shoals against which the ships are guarded by buoys placed at certain distances, and are directed by small pilot sloops, which at the company's expence constantly attend the Indiamen. On the banks of the river stands Fort William, which is considerably larger than Madras, and is garrisoned by an European regiment and by several companies of



Seapoys or native soldiers. About a mile farther is the town of Calcutta, which is near three leagues in circumference, and is so irregularly built, that it looks as if the houses had been placed wherever chance directed, here the lofty mansion of an English chief, and there the thatched hovel of an Indian cooly. The Bezars, or markets, which stand in the middle of the town, are streets of miserable huts, and every Indian who occupies one of these is called a merchant. There is a noble playhouse, but no church, the want of which is supplied by a spacious apartment in the old fort, adjoining to the room so well known by the name of the black hole, and rendered famous by the deaths of our unfortunate countrymen, when the Nabob Surajah Dowlah took Calcutta by storm. An English lady, who saw her husband perish at her feet, survived that miserable catastrophe, and the tyrant was so captivated with her beauty, that he promoted her to the honour



hour of his bed, and she remained seven years in his seraglio, when she was released at the request of governor Vanfittart, and is now alive at Calcutta.

You know I went out particularly recommended to Mr. Hancock, whom I formerly knew in England, and whose lady is my near relation. I want words to express my gratitude for the favours with which this gentleman has loaded me. He has given me an apartment in his house, has furnished me with a superfluity of all the articles of dress, &c. and even granted me an unlimited order for money on his Sarcar or cash-bearer. You will perhaps laugh at the idea of cash-bearer, but I assure you in this country no gentleman takes the trouble of keeping his own money. It is entrusted to the Sarcar, whose friends are responsible for his honesty, and to him all tradesmens bills, and demands for the current expences of the house are presented the first of every month. This man is under the controul of the Banyan  
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or head steward, who hires and discharges all inferior domestics at his pleasure, and is the agent in all commercial concerns. I have been presented to the governor general by Mr. Hancock, who has been for many years on terms of the most intimate friendship with him, and to whose recommendation he never fails of paying immediate attention. The manners of Mr. Hastings are extremely engaging, and his deportment totally void of that ostentatious pride, which too often throws a shade over the virtues of those men, in whom such supreme authority is vested. He possesses a great fund of classical learning, and is perfect master of the Oriental languages. But the most amiable part of his character is his attention to the distresses of the indigent. To him the widow and the fatherless never apply in vain for relief, nor has he ever been known to withhold the pitying hand of charity from those objects, whose poverty has been the effect of misfortune and not of vice. I have



have received the most flattering assurances from him that some provision shall be made for me in the military line, and I understand from my friend, that it is the intention of the governor to procure me a lucrative appointment in the service of the Nabob of Oude. At present I shall continue to reside with Mr. Hancock, whose general knowledge of mankind renders him a most agreeable companion, and who though upwards of fifty years of age still retains all the fire and pleasantry of youth.

The principal diversions of Calcutta are balls, card parties, and what are called the Europe shops, which are literally magazines of every European article either of luxury or convenience. These early in the morning are the public rendezvous of the idle and the gay, who here propagate the scandal of the day, and purchase at an immoderate price the toys of Mr. Pinchbeck and the frippery of Tavistock-street. In the evening the roads for several miles round the town are filled with



with chariots, whisks, and phaetons, each horse being attended by a naked black, who trots close to the carriage covered with sweat and dust. The palanquins are like the sedan chairs in England, but carried on the shoulders of men, who sing a most unmelodious song as they run along with their burthen.

Most of the gentlemen, who have resided any length of time in India, are much addicted to the Hooka, a most curious machine for smoaking tobacco through water, the smoke being conveyed by a tube of amazing length which is called a snake, and is washed with rose-water. Even the writers, whose salary and perquisites scarce amount to two hundred pounds a year, contrive to be attended wherever they go by their Hooka-burdaar, or servant whose duty it is to replenish the Hooka with the necessary ingredients, and to keep up the fire with his breath. But extravagant as the English are in their Hooka, their equipage; and



and their tables, yet all this is absolute parsimony, when compared to the expences of a *seraglio*; a luxury which only those can enjoy, whose rank in the service entitles them to a princely income, and whose *Haram*, like the state horses of a monarch, is considered as a necessary appendage to Eastern grandeur. However you would think even this extravagance in some degree pardonable, had you once experienced the attractive charms of an Asiatic beauty. I have seen ladies of the *Gentoo* cast, so exquisitely formed, with limbs so divinely turned, and such expression in their eyes, that if you can reconcile yourself to their complexions you must acknowledge them not inferior to the most celebrated beauties of Europe. For my own part, I already begin to think the dazzling brightness of a copper-coloured face infinitely preferable to the pallid and sickly hue, which banishes the roses from the cheeks of the European fair, and reminds me of the death-struck countenance

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ance of Lazarus risen from the grave. The English ladies are immoderately fond of dancing, an exercise ill calculated for the burning climate of Bengal, and in my opinion, however admissible in cooler latitudes, not a little indelicate in a country, where the inhabitants are covered with no more cloaths than what decency absolutely requires. Imagine to yourself the lovely object of your affections ready to expire with heat, every limb trembling and every feature distorted with fatigue, and her partner with a muslin handkerchief in each hand employed in the delightful office of wiping down her face, while the big drops stand impearled upon her forehead ; and then ask your own heart, if an Indian damsel just risen from the limpid bath, in all the native charms of cleanliness and artless beauty, is not much more likely to inspire you with sentiments of desire and love.



## LETTER VIII.

*Calcutta, Dec. 1774.*

WHEN I last wrote to my dear friend, I had flattered myself with the hopes of being speedily fixed in a situation, which would have been attended with considerable pleasure as well as profit, as I had promised myself an inexhaustible fund of entertainment from visiting the interior parts of India. These hopes were at first delayed by a violent inflammation of the liver, which for three weeks confined me to my bed, and are now totally cut off by the arrival of the newly appointed members of the supreme council, who uniformly oppose every measure that Mr. Hastings recommends, and thus effectually deprive his dependants of that provision, which they looked up to from his goodness and liberality. I am now so weak

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that I can scarcely hold my pen, and I assure you that the Knight of La Mancha could not boast a more woeful countenance, than what my looking glass now exhibits to my view. I attribute my disorder to certain acts of intemperance which I have committed contrary to the advice of Mr. Hancock, who most kindly represented to me the fatal consequences of filling too many bumpers to the health of my absent friends. However I am now taught a lesson by which I hope to profit in future, and shall henceforward be a better œconomist of my constitution. I think the old proverb, which says that misfortunes seldom come singly, is now verified in me. I have received a letter from my father, reprobating in severe terms my attachment to Miss Rivers, and painting in the strongest colours the folly of such romantic engagements. I confess his opinion in some degree to be just, but I wish that his letter had been couched in more gentle terms. The same ship brought  
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me also a packet from my Charlotte, by which I understand that I had scarcely failed from England before her old admirer at the grove renewed his addresses to her, and that her father seemed very much inclined to countenance them. Mr. Rivers had not yet in plain terms declared his sentiments, but had just hinted to her the uncertainty of my return from India; talked of the natural inconstancy of young men; and dwelt much on the happiness of that woman, who should be so fortunate as to engage the affections of Mr. Greville. Her letter is filled with alternate expressions of hope and fear, her concern at not hearing from me from every place where she imagines we touched during the voyage, and ends as it began with eternal vows of love and constancy.

Such is the present situation of my affairs. My family is displeased with me, I have already lost my hopes of promotion in Bengal, and am likely to lose my mistress



at home. Mr. Hancock advises me to return to Madras, where the recommendations of Mr. Hastings to the governor of Fort St. George cannot fail of procuring me a commission, and where I may gather perhaps a greater quantity of military laurels than of sterling gold. As soon as my health is perfectly re-established, I believe I shall take his advice, for I see very little prospect of succeeding here, as the numerous dependants, which have arrived in the train of the judges, and of the new commander in chief of the forces, will of course be appointed to all the posts of any emolument, and I must do those gentlemen the justice to observe that both in number and rapacity they exactly resemble an army of locusts sent to devour the fruits of the earth.

The inhabitants of Calcutta seem to be not a little displeased at the new form of government, which the judges, or as they call themselves the supreme court of judicature



dicature in Bengal, have already began to introduce. The mayor's court is abolished, and the same legal process which is used at Westminster now prevails. The attornies, who have followed the judges in search of prey, as the carrion crows do an Indian army on its march, are extremely successful in supporting the spirit of litigation among the natives, who like children delighted with a new play-thing, are highly pleased with the opportunity of harrassing one another by vexatious suits; and those pests of society called bailiffs, a set of miscreants hitherto little known in India, are now to be seen in every street watching for the unhappy victims devoted to legal persecution. Even the menial servants are now tutored to breathe that insolent spirit of English licentiousness, which teaches the slave to insult his master, and then bring his action of damages at Westminster, if deservedly chastised for his impudence. Arbitrary fines are daily imposed on gentlemen who pre-



sume to correct their slaves ; and the house of the chief justice of Bengal resembles the office of a trading magistrate in Westminster, who decides the squabbles of oyster-women, and picks up a livelihood by the sale of shilling warrants.



## LETTER IX.

*Calcutta, April, 1775.*

THE same untoward destiny, which has hitherto blasted all my prospects, has still pursued me, and I have within the short space of a few revolving months experienced all the variegated misery of sickness, shipwreck, captivity, and hunger. Finding my views in Bengal cruelly disappointed, and hoping that the recommendations of the governor-general would procure me a permanent establishment at Madras, on Christmas day I bid adieu to my generous benefactor, and embarked on board a country vessel, so called in contradistinction to the ships of Europe, and navigated by Lascars, or Indian sailors. We fell down the river without any accident, and the season of the year being not unfavourable, our commander, who had been many years in  
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the service and was perfectly acquainted with the navigation of the Indian seas, flattered us with the agreeable prospect of a speedy voyage to Madras. However, that ruling destiny, which presides over the events of this world, had ordained it otherwise, and I was doomed to meet with every aggravated distress, which a tempestuous sea and an inhospitable shore could heap upon me.

On the thirtieth of december our pilot left us, and we congratulated ourselves on our escape from the shoals and quicksands so dangerous to inexperienced navigators in the mouth of the Ganges. On the first of January about seven in the evening the wind freshened so much, and the sky bore so threatening an appearance, that the captain thought it necessary to take in part of his sails and prepare for the approaching gale. Before five the next morning it blew a perfect hurricane, and in a few hours more the Lascars, who are active enough in fine weather but are most egregious



egregious cowards in the moment of danger, were so overpowered with fatigue and terror that they forsook the deck, nor could all the endeavours of the captain, who remonstrated, begged, and even threatened them with immediate death, bring them back to their duty. In this situation, while the waves broke incessantly over the deck and swept away every thing before them, we remained at the mercy of the elements till about two in the morning of the third, when the vessel struck with such violence upon the ground that the masts went overboard, the lower parts of the ship were filled with water, and we sat almost petrified in the cabin in momentary expectation of being launched into eternity. Under these shocking circumstances, nearly suffocated with the water which poured in upon us, and trembling lest the ship should part from the violence with which she thumped, we remained till the dawn of day, when with difficulty we crawled upon the deck, and discovered

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land at the distance of about six leagues surrounded by breakers, and seeming to tantalize us with a view of that safety which we imagined beyond our reach. However the captain, whose resolution throughout this trying scene had never forsaken him, now recommended to us to exert all our strength in preparing a raft, which might convey those on shore whom the only remaining boat could not contain, and he entreated us not to neglect this opportunity which Providence had offered for our relief, while the ship should hang together. Animated by his example we laboured with all the diligence of men struggling for their lives, and soon completed a raft of such booms and masts as the sea had spared us, and launched it upon the waves. On this awkward machine, so hastily put together, and fastened only with ropes we embarked twenty-six in number, and committed ourselves to the ocean. In less than ten minutes we saw the boat, which the Lascars had loaded

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ed to the water's edge, overwhelmed by a mountainous wave, and almost at the same instant the ship went to pieces, and the wretched part of the crew who, stupified with despair had awaited their fate upon the deck, were buried in one watery grave. It was not a season for us to lament the fate of others. We each moment expected to share the same destiny, having neither sail nor paddle to direct our raft, when a huge surf overset the unwieldy machine, and twelve of our companions sunk to rise no more. The rest with infinite difficulty regained the raft, which being now considerably lightened, the wind blew us gradually towards the shore, where about half an hour before sun-set we landed almost fainting with fatigue and hunger, and our limbs so benumbed with cold, that we were utterly unable to seek for a place of shelter either from the inclemency of the weather, or from the fury of those beasts, which we apprehended



ed would prove less merciful to us than the ocean which we had just escaped from.

Our fears however proved groundless, and we recruited our wasted spirits by a profound sleep uninterrupted by the visitors which we so much dreaded, and whose presence afterwards became more familiar to us. Our first object in the morning was to discover a spring of fresh water, that we might allay our thirst, through which we had suffered considerably during the last four and twenty hours. This we were fortunate enough to accomplish, and we then commenced our journey along the sea-shore, and after travelling about two leagues arrived on the banks of a river, the water of which we found brackish and unpalatable. Here we observed the footsteps of men, and from the smoke which we perceived issuing from amidst the trees in a neighbouring grove, we justly concluded that we should find an Indian village. As our circumstances admitted of no hesitation, we marched bold-



ly on, and after pursuing the tract for about a mile we arrived at a spot covered with a few paltry huts, the inhabitants of which fled precipitately at our approach, notwithstanding our tokens of submission, and the wretched appearance of our defenceless company, which was more calculated to inspire pity than terror. However as our appetites became rather pressing, we took possession of their huts without ceremony, where we found abundance of rice and several earthen vessels filled with the liquor of the cocoa-nut, which proved a most comfortable meal to poor creatures, who had actually kept a most rigid fast for at least three days. We had scarcely finished our breakfast, and were forming our future plan of operations, when we were alarmed by the sound of horns, trumpets, and several other uncouth instruments which the Indians make use of when they go to battle, and peeping out of our hiding places we found ourselves surrounded by at least five hundred

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dred men armed with matchlocks, pikes, sabres, and bows of an amazing length. We immediately implored their mercy and protection by the most submissive gestures, and fortunately a Lascar speaking the language of the country explained to them the circumstances of our shipwreck, and assured them they should be most liberally rewarded, if they would conduct us to the nearest English settlement. An elderly Indian, who from the respect which the rest paid him appeared to be their chief, assured us of his protection, and ordered us to be conducted to a hovel on the outskirts of the village, where we were desired by our guards to repose ourselves, and were permitted the honour of sitting down among their oxen, which in India are used as beasts of burthen, and enjoy at least as comfortable habitations as their masters. They did not however omit the previous ceremony of stripping us of every thing valuable we had about us. Our watches, buckles, and what little money we



we had in our pockets were soon taken from us with as much avidity and as little ceremony as if we had been cast away on the western coast of England, and fallen into the hands of the humane inhabitants of Cornwall.

We found that the fatal spot, where our ship and the major part of her unhappy crew had perished, was called Carrica Bay, situate midway between Point Palmyra and False Point, places well known to the Indian navigators, and like Charybdis of old rendered famous by the destruction of unfortunate mariners. We were now reduced to the miserable situation of subsisting on the charity of savages, naked, helpless, and imploring the pity of the inhabitants of that once happy country, whose provinces have been desolated, and whose sons have so oft been sacrificed on the altars of European avarice. However our captivity was not of long continuance, a Lascar having found the means to escape to Balasore, where he communicated the



particulars of our distress to the English resident, and convinced him of the necessity of taking some speedy measures for our relief. Mr. Marriot, whose humanity and benovolence I shall ever acknowledge in the highest terms of gratitude, made immediate application to the Rajah of Catak, then in alliance with the company, to whose authority our masters were in some degree subject, and procured an order for our release, and for a guard to attend us to Balasore. I believe little attention would have been paid to this order, had not Mr. Marriot prudently hinted to the Rajah the consequence of the governor-general's displeasure, should the servants of the company be detained or ill-treated in those districts over which he presided. This had its proper effect upon the Rajah, who took such effectual steps to restore us to our liberty, that on the twenty-sixth of February we were permitted to proceed on our journey, and were escorted by a body of men



men sufficient to protect us from insults upon the road. Our little company was now reduced to four Europeans, and six Lascars, the second mate of the ship having fallen a martyr to fatigue and sickness; Mr. Edwards, a writer on the Madras establishment, a most amiable young man, and who deserved a better fate, having expired in the greatest agonies from the bite of a snake; and a Portuguese surgeon having suddenly disappeared, whether after the example of the Lascar he escaped to some neighbouring settlement, or was devoured by tygers in the woods, we never learnt. We proceeded by easy marches through a country beautiful by nature, but utterly destitute of cultivation, and for the first three days met with no accident that could interrupt our tranquillity, or diminish the joy we felt at our approaching deliverance. On the morning of the fourth as we travelled along the side of a large wood, the chief mate unfortunately loitering behind, and



perhaps careless from the security of the preceding days, was seized by a tiger that had lurked beneath a thicket, and was carried instantly from our view in spite of all our endeavours and the united efforts of our guard to save him. It is remarkable that this unhappy man had ever treated the Lascars under his command with such severity, that his name inspired them with terror. It was believed, that more than one had died through his cruelty, and during the few days which preceded our shipwreck he had omitted no opportunity of chastising these inoffensive creatures for the most trifling fault. I sincerely pitied him in the moment of his untimely death, but I think I shall not be deemed uncharitable if I express a wish, that every tyrant may meet a similar fate. For where shall the oppressor of his fellow-creatures find so proper a tomb, as in the maw of the most ferocious of the brute creation?

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During the rest of our journey we met with no other inconvenience than what must necessarily arise from fatigue, and from the want of shoes to protect our feet from the loose stones of which the roads were full, and on the sixteenth of March arrived safe at Balasore. Here we were entertained with every possible mark of attention by Mr. Marriot, who furnished us with wearing apparel in great abundance, and politely insisted on our remaining a few days with him, that we might at his hospitable table recover health and spirits to prosecute our journey to Calcutta. We spent a most agreeable week with this worthy gentleman, to whom I shall ever hold myself indebted for my deliverance from captivity and death, and then embarked in a small sloop for Calcutta, which we reached without any accident, to the surprize and joy of our friends, who had supposed us buried in the ocean, and now received us as men risen from the grave. My obligations to  
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Mr. Hancock on this occasion are beyond the power of words to express. He had with unfeigned sorrow lamented my untimely end, and he now welcomed my return to life and liberty with tears of sincere affection. The governor-general too, whose generous heart ever feels for the distresses of the unfortunate, in the politest terms congratulated me on my deliverance, and renewed his offer of recommendations to Madras.

In a very few days I shall again tempt the faithless ocean, but shall previously appease the god of tempests by frequent libations of Mr. Hancock's claret, which I believe to be full as acceptable an offering as the celebrated Falernum of the ancients.



## LETTER X.

*Madrafs, June, 1775.*

MY dearest friend's letter, which I received a few days after my arrival at Madrafs, has given me the highest satisfaction. Indeed I know of no pleasure equal to that of hearing from an absent friend, and enjoying that mutual intercourse of sentiments, of which even the vast expanse of ocean, that divides us, cannot rob us. Your interview with my father, whose goodness of heart has ever been conspicuous, tho' sometimes the violence of his passions may rise superior to his natural benevolence, will I doubt not be productive of the desired advantage to me. His resentment will of course subside, when the cause from which it sprang has ceased, and the marriage of Miss Rivers, which I suppose my next packet will announce, will obliterate the remembrance of

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of every past folly. I assure you, I blame not Miss Rivers. I accuse her not of broken vows, nor do I invoke the offended god of love to punish the inconstant fair. The days of romantic courtship have long been over, and Arcadian scenes of cottage felicity have lost their charms. I think she has displayed no little judgment in preferring a present establishment to a future uncertain prospect, and I most sincerely wish her happy.

My own situation begins already to afford me the most flattering prospect. I arrived at this agreeable place on the thirtieth of last month after a passage of five weeks, which at this time of the year is far from tedious. I reside at present with Mr. Adams, who is master intendant at Fort St. George, and has, besides the house allowed him by the Company, a most elegant little mansion in the parish of St. Thomas, about a league distant from Madras. To the governor of Madras I wanted no introduction, as I had on my first arrival



arrival at India the honour of being presented to him, and the letter which I now brought from Mr. Hastings ensured me a favourable reception. However my expectations from this quarter I knew to be inconsiderable, as an ensigncy in the Company's service was the most I had a right to expect, or indeed was in the power of the governor to bestow. This however was not to be refused, and a commission has been given me with the pay of five shillings a day, an income not only insufficient to procure the luxuries of life, but even greatly inadequate to the common necessities. From general Joseph Smith, commander in chief of the forces on this coast, I had further views, and in these I have fortunately succeeded. I have mentioned to you in a former letter that the Nabob of Arcot had several regiments commanded by European Officers, whose salaries were considerable, and whose emoluments from the nature of their commands, far removed from the capital, and

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subject only to military law, must be very great; an appointment under this prince appeared to me to be no despicable object, nor did I hesitate to prefer the service of an Indian monarch to the honour, however great it may be deemed, of carrying arms in the employment of a trading company. General Smith approved of my intentions, and introduced me in such terms to the Nabob, that I have been at once promoted to the command of a troop of horse, and I am now a constant attendant at the Durbar, till I shall receive orders to join my corps, which is encamped near two hundred miles to the Southward of Madras, on the banks of the river Colleroon.

From the short visit which I before paid to Madras I had entertained the most favourable ideas of a place, whose inhabitants I found so perfectly sociable with each other and so truly hospitable to strangers. I am happy to say that a nearer view has not in the smallest degree altered my



my sentiments, or induced me to feel any other regret for the settlement which I have left, than what gratitude naturally inspires me with for the loss of a friend, to whose kind exertions I owe my present fortunate situation.

Under the friendly roof of Mr. Adams I enjoy all the luxuries of life in a most unlimited degree. I have horses and servants at my command, a palanquin when the heat renders the exercise of riding inconvenient, and I have free access to the palace of the Nabob, who is uncommonly affable in his manners, and possesses none of that ferocity which we suppose inseparable from a despotic monarch of the East, who too frequently wades to an usurped throne thro' the blood of his predecessor, and whom the pleasures of the Haram and the intoxicating gratification of sensual appetites render in his turn an easy victim to an ambitious minister and a venal soldiery.

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The nature of a despotic government is in all countries nearly the same. The monarch is above the law, and so long as he can support his authority, his subjects bow submissive to his tyrannic nod ; but his power depends on the fidelity of his guards, and he is himself the slave of that very army which he uses as the instrument of oppression and of arbitrary sway.

The army of an Eastern despot is controulled only by its own interest or caprice, and so were once the mighty legions of Rome. No sooner was the senate roused by a spirit of liberty and by a sense of its former greatness, than the sword of the Prætorian bands crushed suddenly the aspiring emulation. A dissolute soldiery thrust imperial Galba from the throne, when Rome was the unrivalled mistress of the world : and Nadir Shaw, a mere adventurer, carried fire and sword into the heart of India, and obliged even the great Mogul to tremble on his throne.



## LETTER XI.

*Madras, July, 1775.*

**M** Ahomet Alley, Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, is descended from a Tartar family. His ancestors were among those bold adventurers, who disdain-  
 ed to dwell in the humble tents of their native country, and who found it by no means difficult to usurp the thrones of pusillanimous Gentoo princes, by their natural inactivity and by the invincible shackles of superstition rendered an easy prey to each foreign invader. Their belief of the Pythagorean doctrine forbids their shedding the blood of the meanest reptile that exists, and though they will patiently endure the approach of death from a full persuasion that they shall reanimate some other body, yet they will not exert themselves in the defence of their lives and property ; a sufficient proof, that self-



preservation is not universally the first law of nature.

The Nabob has three sons, the eldest of whom, Omdit Ul Omrah, is of a mild disposition, totally lost in the pleasures of the seraglio, and is indeed little more than a state prisoner in his own palace. The second, Ameer Ul Omrah, who is the favourite of his father, is invested with the supreme military command, and to him chiefly the English pay their court. He is enterprising, deceitful, and unprincipled, and would long ago have embrued his hands in the blood of his family, had not his father, rendered wise by experience, removed his court from Arcot, and resided under the immediate protection of the governor and council of Madras. The Nabob well knew how little the sacred names of parent and of brother avail to restrain an aspiring tyrant, and he was aware that the crime of the detested parricide is soon lost in the pomp and splendor which surround the successful monarch.

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The youngest of the royal offspring is called Zapharah Mulk, and is educated among the women of the seraglio, where from his earliest infancy he is taught to imbibe the seeds of vice, and whence at the age of manhood he will emerge in a state of the most deplorable ignorance.

The revenues of the Nabob arise from the rents of the country, which is parcelled out in districts to his viceroys, and by them let in smaller divisions to petty governors, who at their pleasure distribute them to the farmers, allowing to each such a proportion as he can find the means to cultivate. The farmers, after they have gathered in their grain, pay to the collectors of the revenues a sum equal to one third of the original produce of the land, and these taxes are exacted with such severity, and without the smallest regard to a bad crop or to any of the unforeseen accidents which distress the husbandman, that it is a matter of astonishment to me how the poor Indian can pay his rent, and sup-



port his family. You may judge what a climax of oppression this form of government must give room to. The renters according to their different degrees of authority oppress each other, and the Nabob seldom fails of extorting considerable sums from the principal to whom an invitation to court, is the certain signal that he must refund his ill gotten wealth, and deliver up to his rapacious master those treasures, which by a cruel gradation of tyranny have been squeezed from the industrious labourer.

How far the Brahmins, who are now the magi of the East, may be right in their chronology, I will not pretend to say. They trace back the history of Indostan to the reign of an emperor, who flourished two thousand years before the birth of Christ, and whose posterity sat fifteen centuries upon the throne, when the supineness of some luxurious monarch induced the disaffected nobles to rebel, who like the generals of Alexander the Great divided



ded the empire among themselves, and raised up separate kingdoms of their own. This afforded an opening to the wandering tribes of Tartary, and to those ambitious captains of the Persian army, who inured to the hardships of the field, and thirsting after plunder, poured like a fierce torrent over the provinces of India, and easily subdued a people weakened by intestine broils, and enervated by ease and luxury.

You will here ask how the Gentoos, whom I have described as equally incapable of defending themselves as of invading the rights of others, came to forget their principles and their cast, and to engage in the pursuits of war. I should have informed you, that the fighting cast, of which the Rajahpoots and the Mahrattas are the chief, are an exception to this rule. The former of these originally composed the body-guards of their princes, whence they derive their name; and the latter are a most formidable nation, inhabiting



biting the coast of Malabar, and extending across the Peninsula of India almost to the Coromandel coast. They bring into the field numerous armies mounted on fleet and beautiful horses, and they mark their footsteps by the most shocking scenes of plunder and devastation. Indostan has frequently suffered from their encroachments, and even the force of European discipline has hardly restrained the violence of these invaders, who rush upon their foe without order or regularity, like a herd of warlike animals armed by the sole hand of nature, and are as expeditious in their retreat as they are furious in their first attack.



## L E T T E R XII.

*Madras, July, 1775.*

I Yesterday saw a most extraordinary instance of the power which superstition has over the human mind. Returning from the Durbar, I perceived in a field adjoining to the road a croud of people assembled round a man, who was suspended by the heels from a kind of gallows, and was swinging backwards and forwards over a slow fire. I enquired what crime he had committed to merit so curious a punishment, and was informed that he was a holy man, who had devoted himself to the service of the Almighty, and had made a solemn vow that he would daily undergo this voluntary penance, till it should please the supreme being to receive him into the mansions of the happy. I find these acts of mortification are very frequent, and the credulous Indians are taught



taught by their priests to believe that the antic tricks of a wretch quivering under self-inflicted tortures are an offering highly acceptable to god.

I have at last been honoured with my leave of audience, and shall in a few days bid adieu to Madras. I have already prepared every thing for my journey, have arranged my domestic establishment, and I anticipate the joy I shall feel when mounted on an Arabian charger at the head of my whiskered troopers, whose courage I hope will fully correspond with their ferocious looks. I have seen detachments from several of the regiments, and I assure you their appearance is truly martial. The infantry I cannot say much in praise of. They are usually twelve months in arrears, and of course their officers cannot enforce that regularity of discipline, which can only be kept up in the armies of a prince, who condescends to be punctual in his payments.



The garrison of Fort St. George consists of several companies of English infantry. a respectable body of artillery, and a battalion of Seapoys, who endure that fatigue in the field, under which European constitutions would sink, and who have in various engagements displayed a perseverance and resolution that would do honour to the most hardy veterans. Their pay, which considering the cheapness of rice on which an Indian almost entirely subsists is more than equal to all their wants, is given them without any deduction on the first of every month, nor do the officers lie under those stoppages so injurious to the British army, which enrich the agent or the pay-master, while the unfortunate subaltern is deprived of a mite of that scanty subsistence so inadequate to the necessary expences of a gentleman.

LETTER XIII.



The garrison of Fort St. George consists of 16 well-trained companies of British infantry, a respectable body of artillery, and a battalion of Sepoys, who ensure the tranquillity in the field, under which European constitutions would risk, and who have in various engagements displayed a perfect valour and resolution. The world is indebted to the most hardy veterans of the day, which considering the charges of pay, which an Indian soldier receives, is more than equal to all their wants, is given them without any deduction on the bill of every month, and the officers in under their respective positions to the British army, which entitles the agent of the pay-master, while the monthly stipend is received of a part of that sum, the agent is to be paid for the necessary expenses of a gentleman.



*LETTER XIII.*

Chillingbrum, Sept. 1775.

**I** Am at last comfortably settled in my new quarters, which I reached the eighteenth day after I left Fort St. George. My route extended along the sea-coast, but was not diversified by that variety of prospect so ornamental to the environs of Madras ; nor did I find the country so populous or so well cultivated as I expected. I spent two days at Pondicherry, the principal settlement belonging to the French in India, but containing little worthy the attention of a traveller. The fort appears to be strong, and the works are numerous. The garrison consists of a battalion of the king's troops, and about fifteen hundred seapoys. From Pondicherry I proceeded to Cuddalore, a fort of considerable extent but in a most shattered condition, situate

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on



on the most beautiful spot in India, and distant about a mile from the ruins of Fort St. David's, which at the close of the last war was given up to the French, and the fortifications levelled with the ground. I was here most politely entertained by Captain Harcourt Woodhouse, formerly of the county of Hertfordshire, who, after having spent a considerable fortune in every species of fashionable dissipation, entered into the service of the Company; and though in his seventieth year still retains a great share of that activity and vigour, for which he was distinguished in his youthful days. From Cuddalore I travelled by easy journeys to the plains of Chillingbrum, where our regiment is cantoned on the skirts of a pleasant village, having a small river in the rear, and a beautiful prospect of woods, rice fields, and lofty pagodas in the front.

What is here called a regiment of cavalry, but which would more properly bear the name of legion, consists of six  
troops



troops of dragoons, to which four companies of infantry and one of artillery are attached, with four light field pieces, which have lately been drawn by horses, contrary to the custom of the Mahometans, who from time immemorial have used oxen and buffaloes for draught, and whose obstinacy seldom permits them to get the better of an established prejudice. This corps is commanded by one European captain, two lieutenants, and six cornets, as field officers and captains, and under them by subadars and jemadars, who do the duty of subalterns, and who are men of high military reputation, as they rise only by their merit, and are obliged to go through each subordinate station before they attain the rank of officer. The infantry is under the separate command of two subalterns, and the artillery under a lieutenant fire worker. Each regiment is attended by its own Beazaar or travelling market, which consists of a long street of shops, that pay a small tax to the commanding officer.



The police of the Bezaar is regulated by a Cutwall or magistrate of the market, who settles the price of provisions and the exchange of money, and inflicts arbitrary punishments on such persons as are convicted of frauds, or offend against the established rules of the Bezaar. The money-changers, who are mentioned in holy writ to have been driven out of the temple, are to be found in every part of India. Their customs have been handed down unaltered to the present hour, and their principles are not in the least changed for the better. They are extremely dexterous in imposing bad money on the ignorant, and if detected in the attempt, they most impudently deny the fact, and with great fluency of abuse retort their charge upon the accuser.

The introduction of modern discipline into the Indian armies has been the work of infinite labour and difficulty, and the Nabob of Arcot is the only prince who has yet brought it to the least perfection. The even ranks into which European  
soldiers



soldiers form themselves, the uninterrupted gradation of obedience from the chief commander down to the private man, and that regular order in which they march into battle, and which they preserve even in the heat of action, appeared to the untutored Indians as the effects of magic ; and they considered those men who could undaunted expose themselves to certain death, and who coolly filled up each interval when the murdering cannon had swept away half their ranks, as beings of an order superior to the common race of mortals, whom it was equally impossible either to resist or imitate. Experience however has taught them the contrary, and they now acknowledge the force of discipline, and are sensible that the most destructive weapons are useless in the hands of men who disdain the assistance of art, and like the ferocious inhabitants of their native woods repose a blind confidence in that courage, which only leads them to more certain ruin.



*L E T T E R XIV.*

Chillingbrum, October, 1775.

**I** Am just returned from an expedition against a party of Collories, or savage banditti, inhabiting the spacious woods which extend through the greatest part of the Carnatic, and who live by the plunder of such unfortunate travellers as fall into their hands, and often in large bodies attack those villages which they know to be unprotected by seapoys. Servants who have robbed their masters, deserters from the army, and thieves of every description continually join these people, who reside in the midst of forests impenetrable to regular troops, where they have little communities of their own, and are governed by chiefs whose daring actions and superior villainy have rendered them worthy the honour of supreme  
com-



command. We were alarmed in the dead of night by repeated messages from the zemindar of a village about ten miles distant from our cantonments, entreating our immediate assistance against a numerous body of Collories, who had surprised the defenceless inhabitants, and set fire to their huts after stripping them of every thing that was worth the trouble of taking away. This news, however unpleasant the circumstance must have been to the poor frightened villagers, was highly agreeable to us, as we had long wished for an opportunity of chastising these robbers, who had even deceived the vigilance of our centries, and more than once availed themselves of the darkness of the nights to steal the horses of the Indian officers, which were picketed at the skirts of the cantonments. Two hundred of our men were mounted with the utmost haste, and the management of this expedition given to me, not a little proud, I assure you, of being so soon entrusted with such a weighty command. I marched  
with



with as much dispatch as the darkness and the uneven road would permit, and arrived just at the break of day on the scene of action, where the enemy, little expecting our approach, were carelessly packing up their plunder, and were going off in scattered parties, perfectly satisfied with the success of their enterprise. Our sudden arrival threw them into the greatest consternation, the major part immediately seeking their safety in flight, and some few whom, despair had rendered valiant, discharging their matchlocks and rushing among us with their pikes and sabres. However, this unequal contest was soon decided, about seven and twenty of the most daring lying dead upon the spot, and near twice that number having prostrated themselves on the ground and begged for quarter, which I had no little difficulty in persuading the enraged seapoys to grant them, even the Indian officers having killed and wounded several who on their knees implored their lives. The loss we have sustained on this occasion is

incon-



inconsiderable, only one seapoy being killed, and a jemadar and three horses severely wounded. The country people, who had now returned to the village, assisted us in securing our prisoners, who were confined under a sufficient guard within the walls of a pagoda, while we procured some refreshment for ourselves and horses. The zemindar, whose inner apartments had been rummaged, and even his women stripped of their bracelets and other ornaments, overwhelmed me with civilities, and covered my shoulders with a beautiful shawl. I spent the remaining part of the day with him, and the following morning conducted my prisoners to Wariapollum, a little fort garrisoned by the nabob's seapoys, and built on purpose to check the inroads of this banditti. Here I saw upwards of a hundred of the same gentry who had been taken at different times, and had suffered the amputation of the right foot and left hand, as an example to their brethren, and to deprive them of the power of committing



mitting farther mischief. Twelve of my prisoners immediately underwent the same operation, and were condemned to perpetual imprisonment, loaded with chains of an enormous weight, and allowed just a sufficiency of rice and water to preserve their lives, and to prolong their misery.

I spent two days at Wariapollum, the commandant of which is a German highly in favour with the nabob, and has been a soldier of fortune from his cradle. Taking an evening walk with him through the village which surrounds the fort, I saw a most shocking instance of the fatal effects which are produced by the bite of a snake. A man in cultivating his little garden trod upon one of the most venomous species, called by the Indians the covery capelle, and known to travellers by the name of the hooded serpent: The creature bit him in the leg a little above the ankle, and in less than half an hour the unfortunate wretch expired in the greatest agonies. The natives, who are grossly deficient in medical skill, know of



no remedy against the poison of a snake. The venom of a scorpion or centipede is removed by the application of the snake-stone, which after it has absorbed the poison drops off immediately, and if put into water or milk hisses for several minutes, and turns the latter as green as grass. Whether it is a composition or a natural stone I could never learn. It is sold for a few pence by every itinerant mountebank, and is certainly a most valuable acquisition. The snakes are numerous throughout India, and some of them of an enormous size. It is almost incredible to what a degree of obedience the showmen bring them, who teach them to dance and to play a thousand antic tricks, and handle them with the utmost familiarity. The covery capelle at the word of command rears itself up, spreads out the hood with which its head is covered, and seems perfectly to understand every nod and motion of its master.

I left Warriapollum sufficiently impressed with sentiments of abhorrence and  
dread



dread for the whole race of snakes, and marched my detachment back to Chillingbrum, where I received the congratulations of my commanding officer. I assure you, Alexander the Great, when he passed the Granicus, could not have been prouder of his victory, and I shall date the æra of all my military glory from this event.

**L E T.**



## L E T T E R    X V .

Chillingbrum, Nov. 1775.

I Have had the pleasure (if pleasure can be derived from such an awful scene) of being eye-witness to the ceremony of a Gentoo lady burning herself on the funeral pile of her husband. As these voluntary martyrdoms but seldom happen, the crowd collected on the occasion was so very great as to cover the major part of an extensive plain, in the centre of which the lady was to go through this fiery trial into the joys of paradise. I had some difficulty to make my way through the multitude, but as an Indian mob is not quite so uncivil as that which sometimes assembles in the streets of London, I at last accomplished my purpose, and as I sat on my horse within a few yards of the pile, I had a full and uninterrupted view

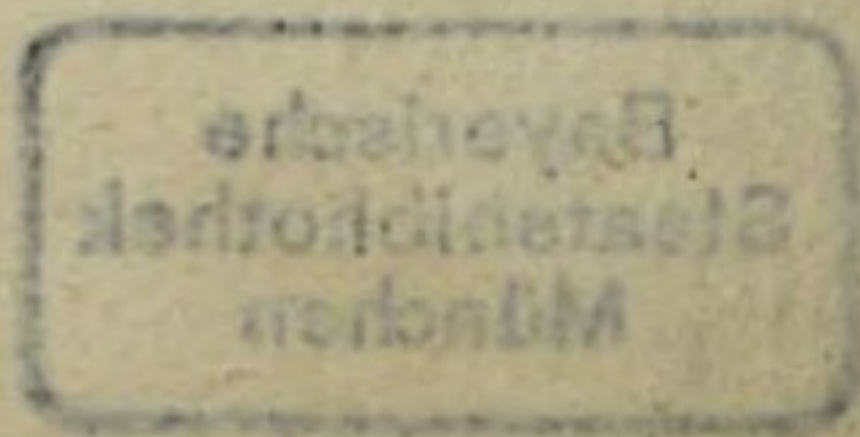
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of every circumstance that passed. On the top of this pile, which was of considerable magnitude, and built in form of a pyramid, the corpse was extended under an alcove of withered branches, and adorned with garlands of flowers. At the head and feet were several pots of burning incense, and over the breast was spread an elegant shawl covered with hieroglyphic figures. I had waited about half an hour, when the sound of the trumpets announced that the procession was began, and the people retiring on each side made way for the unhappy victim, who was to be offered up a self-devoted sacrifice to a barbarous superstition. She appeared to be in the bloom of youth and beauty, and her form was elegance itself. She walked slowly with a majestic pace, and her countenance betrayed not the least symptom of uneasiness; but I observed a wildness in her eyes, which I afterwards learnt was the effect of opium and other intoxicating medicines, which

from





from the moment of the husband's death had been forced upon her by the priests, to dispel her natural fears, and inspire her with a degree of artificial courage sufficient to support her throughout this awful ceremony. When she approached the pile I could plainly perceive her colour change, and had not the priests supported her, she would have sunk upon the ground. They however seemed insensible to her distress, and hastily stripping her of the jewels with which she was covered in great profusion they assisted her to mount the pile, and placing her close to the body of her husband they prayed over her till the torches had been applied to the wood below, and the clouds of smoke began to surround them. They then quitted her with so much precipitation that they tumbled into the arms of their brethren below, and in a few minutes, the pile which was hollow in the middle sinking in, the living and the dead together disappeared from our view. Whether she suffered instant suf-



focation, or was for any length of time sensible of pain, I could not judge; for the sky resounded with the noise of ten thousand instruments, and with the horrid screams of the priests, who are careful to prevent the cries of the expiring victim from reaching the ears of the deluded multitude.

Thus ended this melancholy scene, and I returned home fully convinced that no religion can be acceptable in the eyes of the supreme being, which authorizes the infliction of such infernal cruelties even on the meanest of his creatures. It is a received opinion, that this barbarous institution originally took its rise from the frequent instances of women poisoning their husbands, and that the wisdom of the legislature adopted this fatal ceremony as an infallible security against such crimes in future. But I believe it may with greater propriety be attributed to the avarice of the priests, who persuade the credulous Indian that the term of purgation is by this means considerably short-



shortened, and whose profits from the spoils of the unhappy victim are in proportion to the rank and opulence of the family to which her husband belonged.

The Brahmins or priests of the Gentoo religion, derive their name from their great founder Brahma, and their laws are written in the sancrit or sacred language, known only to the most learned of their cast. They intermarry with no other cast, and are considered by the inferior ranks of people as partaking of a divine origin. They entertain the strictest notions of female reputation, and the slightest stain upon the honour of a woman is wiped away by her immediate death. But they are not all of the order of priesthood; the vaikeels or writers who settle the accounts of our regiments are of the Brahmin tribe, and they are even employed as secretaries of state at many of the Eastern courts. Thus much I have already learnt of them, that their virtues are at best but negative, while their vices are disgraceful to human nature, and in



the highest degree injurious to community. They are temperate, patient of insults, regular in their lives, and strictly observant of their religious ceremonies. But they are deceitful, crafty, and fond of gain. They conceal the most unbounded avarice under the pompous solemnity of inspired wisdom, and like the venerable impostors of the Popish church they permit their disciples to rob each other with impunity, while the credulous wretches bring them a share of the plunder to purchase forgiveness for the past offence and indulgence to sin again. The pagodas so numerous throughout India, are, like the rich livings to the priests in England, so many sinecures to the Brahmins, and every choultry, or open caravansera built by the charitable Gentoos on the sides of roads for the accommodation of passengers, is a little estate to some lazy Brahmin, who levies contributions on the superstitious and the ignorant.

*L E T.*



## LETTER XVI.

Chillingbrum, Dec. 1775.

AN accident has happened which has entirely destroyed the unanimity of our corps, and furnished matter of conversation for every English tea-table in the Carnatic. Captain Fitzwilliams, who has lately been promoted to the command of our regiment, brought with him from England a most beautiful lady, whom he had delivered from one of those enchanted castles where unhappy damsels are imprisoned in King's-place, on condition of her rewarding his gallantry with the exclusive possession of her charms. The lovely Maria for some time continued a pattern of constancy, and doubtless would have remained so still, had she not omitted the necessary precaution of bribing to silence a domestic, who in the dead of night, when the pale moon alone shone

con-



conscious of the theft, surprised Lieutenant Villars in the very act of entering her bed chamber through a private door that opened into the garden. This unlucky spy had long suspected that Maria was unfaithful, and his sole reason for being so watchful over his master's honour was the hopes of a large reward, which he most sagaciously judged would be the immediate price of his secrecy. Finding himself disappointed in his views (as the incautious lovers flattered themselves that fear of the consequences would prevent a menial servant from making such a discovery to his master) he fled the very next day to Cuddalore, where Fitzwilliams was on a visit, and imparted to him the dreadful news. The Captain rewarded the man for his intelligence, and arriving at the borders of the cantonment at the break of day, the first object which presented itself to his view was the inconstant fair-one and her gallant taking the air in a cabriolet, and the arm of the lady most lovingly encircling the



the waist of Villars. You may imagine to yourself the Captain's rage, and the confusion of the guilty pair. Maria was confined to her chamber, and the gentlemen exchanged a brace of pistols, which fortunately did no other mischief than grazing the shoulder of the lieutenant. This however did not satisfy the enraged Fitzwilliams; he loaded Villars with reproaches of perfidy and ingratitude, and drawing his sword rushed with such rage and fury, and so little judgment on his antagonist, that he received the point of his weapon in his body, and dropped upon the ground. He was immediately carried to his quarters, and the surgeon pronouncing the wound to be mortal, I ordered Villars under an arrest, and took on myself the command of the regiment.

The Ameer Ul Omrah being at Cumbaconum, a few miles only from the Coleroon, in the kingdom of Tanjour, I dispatched an express to him with the fatal news, and began to consider of paying  
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ing the last honours to my unfortunate commander. My intelligence however proved to be premature, and the surgeon to be mistaken in his assertion; for his patient had only fainted through loss of blood, and the sword having missed the vital parts, a fever was the only danger to be apprehended. My express returned the following day from Cumbaconum, assuring me of the approbation of the Ameer in the most flattering terms; and Captain Fitzwilliams applied for leave to return to Cuddalore, till his health shall be re-established. Maria is to revisit Europe, where she will soon fall into the hands of some other enchantress. Her gay seducer is to quit the regiment, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of paying my duty in person to the Ameer, and of seeing the once populous kingdom of Tanjour.

*LET-*



*LETTER XVII.*

Chillingbrum, Jan. 1776.

**I** Have paid my intended visit to the Ameer, and have been honoured with a most gracious reception. He enquired minutely into every particular of the duel, at which he expressed great displeasure, and observed that it was the duty of a soldier to devote his life to the service of his prince, and not wantonly to hazard it in an inglorious combat.

The city of Cumbaconum is of considerable extent, and is situate in a delightful country. It is rendered peculiarly pleasant even in the hottest season of the year by the number of tanks, or artificial pieces of water, which have been sunk at a vast expence in the squares and principal avenues, and are shaded by rows of trees producing a flower somewhat resembling the tulip, and of an agreeable smell.



smell. The palace contains numerous suits of apartments, halls of audience, and domestic offices, and in the centre is a private garden for the ladies of the seraglio. The Rajahs of Tanjour formerly used this city as a place of retirement from the bustle of public business, and here gave themselves up to the uninterrupted enjoyment of ease and luxury. The Ameer had with him a splendid retinue of palanquins, and led horses, and was attended by four troops of dragoons, and a compleat battalion of seapoys. Every choultry in the neighbourhood was filled with men and baggage, and every street in the town with tents. The ostensible cause of this visit to Cumbaconum was a desire to see the country which the army of his father had subdued, and to conciliate the affections of the people by honouring the different towns with the presence of their royal conqueror. But he was strongly suspected of other motives, and the Nabob grew alarmed lest he should take possession of the



the fort of Tanjour, and draw over to his interest the troops, who in consequence of their long arrears of pay not being discharged had already shewn a spirit of mutiny, and would have easily been persuaded to join the standard of the rebellious son against his father and his king. However on this occasion he acted with a becoming spirit, and recalling the Ameer to Madras at once relieved himself from his anxiety, and disappointed the ambitious views of this aspiring prince. The country round Cumbaconum is in higher cultivation, and far more populous than any other part of the Nabob's dominions which I have yet seen. But I am told that the inhabitants daily emigrate to milder governments, and that above three hundred villages have been entirely deserted since the capture of Tanjour. Such is the wretched policy of the East, where the victorious monarch marks his footsteps with rapine and desolation, and disdains to learn that the riches of his kingdom consist not in the splendor of

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his



his armies, but in the number and happiness of his industrious and peaceful subjects.

If we examine those faithful records of antiquity the writings of the Old Testament, it will appear that there is the most perfect analogy between the present and ancient customs of the East. Many of the religious ceremonies, the plurality of wives, and the strict attention to cleanliness of person so accurately described in the Bible, seem to have been handed down without the least variation to the present hour. Whenever I see an Indian damsel bathing her beauteous limbs in a tank, the adventures of the pious David recur to my memory ; but I hope I shall profit by his example, and not venture such dangerous lengths after forbidden fruit, as that holy man is supposed to have gone after the lovely Hittite.

*LET-*



## L E T T E R XVIII.

Chillingbrum, February, 1776.

A Change of government has happened, which has totally overthrown the late system of 'politicks in the Carnatic, and which I fear will render my future prospects in the service of the Nabob very precarious and uncertain. The arrival of Lord Pigot to succeed Mr. Wynche in the government of Madras, and the return of General Smith to Europe in consequence of the appointment of a new Commander in Chief are events equally unexpected and unpleasing. The merits of these gentlemen may possibly be very great, and I doubt not but they will fill their respective stations with honour to themselves and satisfaction to those *wise Directors* who have sent them out; but the universal



benevolence and affability of Mr. Wynche will long be impressed on the grateful hearts of the inhabitants of Madras, and the memory of General Smith will ever be revered in India, while either heroic bravery in the field, or the most unbounded generosity in private life shall be deemed a virtue. To do justice to the character of this gentleman exceeds my abilities. With the most consummate knowledge of the art of war he possesses all that coolness and intrepidity in the day of battle, which alone can constitute the accomplished General; and when surrounded with all the honours of victory, he has ever used his power with a moderation which alleviated the distresses of the vanquished.

Lord Pigot is invested with full authority from the Directors to restore the kingdom of Tanjour to the deposed Rajah, and has ordered the Nabob to withdraw his troops from the different forts and encampments in that country.

His



His Lordship intends visiting Tanjour in person that he may be present at the restoration, and the European troop of cavalry is to escort him. The Nabob has in vain remonstrated, and equally useless have been the representations of the principal gentlemen of Madras, who had advanced immense sums to the Nabob on the security of his Tanjour dominions, and received mortgages on the produce of the ensuing crops. The governor is inexorable, and the princes of the East must submit to that *honourable united company of merchants*, who have decreed that the rights of mankind shall be subverted, and that the hereditary monarchs of India shall quit or reassume their thrones at their caprice and pleasure. We have read of the unexampled acts of cruelty by which the followers of Pizarro desolated the fertile provinces of south America. We have wept the untimely fate of a once happy Inca, dragged from the splended throne of his ancestors to an ignominious death; and



even children have been taught to lisp the melancholy tale of the unfortunate Montezuma. But the nations of the western world have not been the only victims to European avarice. Even the sons of England, who are free as the air they breathe, whose birthright is glorious independance, *and whose monarchs dare not but hold sacred their chartered rights*, blushed not to see the walls of Tanjour stained with the blood of its inhabitants; nor does a British governor, when he restores to a conquered Rajah those dominions, the reduction of which enriched his predecessors, drop a single tear as he passes through deserted villages and once fruitful fields.



## LETTER XIX.

Madras, May, 1776.

A VERY unexpected summons has obliged me to pay a hasty visit to Madras, in consequence of the orders sent to every officer bearing the Company's commission to quit the service of the Nabob of Arcot and join his respective regiment without delay. On this occasion I have not hesitated to prefer the present emoluments which I derive from the Nabob, however precarious they may be, to the scanty allowance on which the Company so generously permits its subalterns to exist. I wish this was the severest misfortune that I have now reason to lament. I have sustained a loss which requires all my philosophy to support, and the death of Mr. Hancock has deprived me of a sincere friend and generous benefactor. I believe no man ever  
lived



lived more generally beloved, or died more universally regretted. He was the patron of the widow and the fatherless, and I pay but a just tribute to his memory, when I say that in unaffected charity and real integrity of heart he was not inferior to Mr. Hastings.

Lord Pigot has visited Tanjour, and put the Rajah in full possession of his dominions. The Nabob's troops have left the country, and those of the Company have supplied their places to protect the Rajah from future insults, and to convince him what infinite advantages that prince must derive, who is so fortunate as to obtain the protection of the English.

Numberless and unavailing are the complaints against broken treaties and violated rights. The gentlemen of Madras, whose fortunes are involved in the general wreck, inveigh in the severest terms against their honourable masters. The troops destitute of the common necessities of life demand their pay from the Nabob, who declares that the violent deprivation



deprivation of those dominions, which were his by the right of conquest and by the law of nations, renders him incapable either to satisfy his creditors, or to relieve the distressed of his faithful army.

The principal agent of the Nabob at Tanjour, whose long and approved services had gained him the unbounded confidence of his master, was in the fort when Lord Pigot arrived. This man, who is of the highest cast of the Gentoos, descended from an ancient and honourable family, and possessed of a princely fortune, received his Lordship's positive orders to quit the garrison at a moment's warning, and even the indulgence of a few hours to arrange his domestic affairs and bid adieu to his friends was peremptorily denied him. The Gentoo, with a spirit seldom to be found among that pusillanimous race, remonstrated against the cruelty of such treatment, and enquired by what authority the Governor of Madras presumed to justify such tyrannical proceedings. His reply was reported to  
Lord



Lord Pigot, and a scene was exhibited to the view of the astonished Indians, unexampled in the annals of English tyranny. A party of soldiers forcibly dragged him from the inmost recesses of the palace, and the minister of the Nabob of Arcot, the representative of a sovereign whom the British empire has not disdained to acknowledge an ally, underwent the disgrace of a cruel punishment from the hands of a common drummer. He is of course rejected by his own cast as infamous, and nothing less than a pilgrimage to every pagoda in the Carnatic, and the distribution of his whole fortune in offerings to the priests can purchase the restoration of his forfeited honour.

*L E T.*



## LETTER XX.

Madras, July, 1776.

**E**VERY thing is now in the greatest confusion at the Durbar. The creditors of the Nabob daily insult him in his palace, and some thousands of his army have lately paid him a visit equally unwelcome and unexpected. He in vain endeavoured to pacify them with promises, and begged them to return to their duty. The men rendered desperate by distress obstinately persisted in their demands, and even threatened him with the most fatal consequences, if he persisted in refusing justice to those troops, who had shed their blood in his service. This was not a time for the Nabob to trifle. He paid off their arrears, and immediately disbanded them as a punishment for that mutiny, to which the want of the common necessaries of life had driven



driven them. The greatest part of them have entered into the service of Hyder Ally, and thus is the Carnatic left defenceless, and the army of his declared enemy is recruited with those men who have formerly fought the Nabob's battles with success, and the loss of whom, should that enterprizing prince again invade his dominions, he will have too much reason to regret.

For my own part, I shall soon resign my commission, and revisit Europe. I have received a letter from my father, who in the most affectionate terms solicits my return, and with great pleasantry congratulates me on the marriage of Miss Rivers, and on my fortunate escape from those chains, which if once put on the grave alone can remove.

The principal obstacle to my leaving Madras is the want of money. Our regiment has received no pay for this year past; and a sum is now due to me more than adequate to every expence which can attend the voyage. My whole time  
is



is taken up in fruitless visits to the Durbar, where a dissatisfied group of creditors daily meet. No sooner has the sun risen, than every avenue to the palace is filled with palanquins and carriages, and in the evening the same faces and the same surly looks are to be seen again. The Nabob receives every body with politeness, apologizes for his want of punctuality, which he attributes to the loss of Tanjour, and repeats the hacknied tale of the cruel treatment, which he has received at the hands of Lord Pigot.

The governor is now at variance with most of the gentlemen of the council. He has forbidden their future visits to the Nabob without his express permission, and two of them, who have dared to disobey these orders, he has suspended from their rank and employments.

How long a government so divided against itself can stand, time only must determine. Whatever may be the event, I shall soon take leave of a place, where the pleasures of society are totally lost in

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the turbulence of faction, and where those families, who were so lately united by the bands of friendship, now hourly meditate each others ruin.

On my first arrival in India, I confess that I entertained very different ideas of a country, where nature had thrown so few obstacles in the way of happiness. I was charmed with the novelty of the scenes which presented themselves to my view, and a superficial enquiry gave me no reason to change my sentiments. But I am now become familiarized to acts of cruelty and oppression, and I detest a country, over which the glorious sun of liberty has never diffused his genial influence, and where the insatiate thirst of gain has spread like a contagion through all ranks of men, from the proud monarch of the imperial race of Tamerlane, to the petty tyrant who presides over an humble village.

*LET-*



## LETTER XXI.

Madras, Sept. 1776.

A Revolution of a most extraordinary nature has taken place, and Lord Pigot is now a prisoner. How far the gentlemen, who have usurped the government of Madras, can hereafter justify their proceedings, I will not pretend to determine; but they have certainly displayed equal judgment in the attempt, and courage in the execution of their scheme. I have before mentioned the disagreements which had happened in the council, and the little inclination which the disaffected members had shewn to submit to those regulations, which they considered as arbitrary and unjust.

The sudden removal of two gentlemen from the share which they held in the government, and the consequent ruin in which they saw their fortunes involved,

M 2 had



had now blown the latent sparks of rebellion into a flame, and had united them in one general conspiracy to revenge their wrongs, and to recover that authority, which they conceived so injuriously wrested from them. A plan was concerted to seize the persons of the governor and of his adherents, and it was conducted with so much secrecy, that till the hour of its actually taking place, Lord Pigot entertained not the least suspicion of what was intended. His Lordship usually slept at the garden-house, and had come at an early hour into the fort for the transaction of public business. Every thing went on in the accustomed channel, and the governor seemed to congratulate himself on a security, which the apparent supineness and inactivity of his opponents did not a little justify. Colonel Stuart, commander in chief of the Company's forces, and the supposed leader of the disaffected party appeared to have given up his own political principles, and to be so perfectly reconciled to the new system of government,



ment, that his Lordship embraced him as a convert to his opinions, and considered himself happy in the acquisition of so valuable a friend. The business of the day being concluded, the Colonel was invited to return in the governor's carriage to the garden-house, and it was determined that the most unreserved intimacy should in future subsist between them. Little did Lord Pigot think that he was at that moment the dupe of the most artful dissimulation, and that a modern Iscariot was so soon to betray his master with a kiss. They had scarce advanced a quarter of a mile from the fort, when a party of seapoys rushing from behind the trees arrested the carriage, and a post chaise and four at the same instant drawing up, the Colonel violently thrust his Lordship into it, and the body-guards of the Nabob surrounding him, he had the mortification of seeing himself in one short moment reduced from almost regal splendor to the loss of power, of liberty, and perhaps of life. He is now



a prisoner in the house of one of the confederacy at St. Thomas's Mount, distant about three leagues from Fort St. George, where he is guarded by a whole regiment of artillery, while the victorious party has assumed the reins of government, and the plying herd of sycophants, who so lately cringed at his Lordship's feet, now with equal assiduity pay their adoration to the rising sun.

You may imagine the exultation of the Nabob, and the universal triumph of the successful confederates. He makes no secret of the share which he has had in this memorable event, and even publickly boasts of the influence which he now possesses in the council.

Innumerable dispatches are prepared for the court of directors, and every idle man, who wants an excuse to revisit Europe, now solicits to be the messenger of this important news. A frigate is under orders to sail for the red sea, whence an *ambassador extraordinary* is to proceed over the isthmus of Suez, and in less  
than



than three months I suppose every news paper in England will be filled with various accounts of this transaction, all equally contradictory to each other and equally devoid of truth.



## LETTER XXII.

Madras, Jan. 1777.

**I** Have been long taught to consider human nature as a medley of imperfection and inconsistency, and to believe that the most sensible men, when under the influence of passion, are often liable to the grossest errors. How far I am justified in my opinion the following anecdote will in some measure shew.

One of those adventurers who annually emigrate from England, under an assumed appearance, and by forged letters of recommendation had procured a commission in the service of the Nabob, and by his servility and little cringing arts had lately been promoted to the rank of aid du camp to the Ameer Ul Omrah. He had derived considerable advantage from  
the



the accidental circumstance of meeting Colonel Maclean at the Cape of Good Hope, who had been so far imposed on by his plausibility as to give him a line of introduction to Madras, and had mentioned him as an unfortunate gentleman, who had borne a commission in the British army, and had run through the ample inheritance of his ancestors by his extravagance. For several months this man conducted himself with the greatest caution, and though his manners evidently betrayed the want of a genteel education, and of that natural politeness which alone can constitute the gentleman, yet as he was inoffensive in his behaviour, he passed unnoticed among the common herd, and his character escaped that particular scrutiny, which would necessarily have been the consequence of a more elevated station. However our adventurer aspired to higher honours, and nothing less than the command of a regiment of horse would satisfy his ambition, and he meditated the severest



severest revenge against the Nabob for daring to refuse him what he so modestly requested. The imprisonment of Lord Pigot, and the decided part which the Nabob had taken in that transaction seemed to afford him an opportunity of gratifying his own resentment, and of ingratiating himself with a party, from whose wealth and generosity he derived the most sanguine hopes of reward.

He solicited a private interview with the friends of the deposed governor, and declared to them that the Ameer Ul Omrah had repeatedly offered him considerable sums of money, if he would assassinate Lord Pigot, and that he had particularly pointed out a tame tyger as the most effectual instrument of destruction, as his Lordship might be induced to alleviate the horrors of his confinement by familiarly playing with this animal, which might easily be exchanged in the night for one of a most ferocious disposition, and would by devouring his unsuspecting prey

at



at once relieve the Nabob from his apprehensions, and deprive the unfortunate governor of his life.

Strange and inconsistent as this story must appear, yet it was greedily listened to, and the impostor was carested by gentlemen, who in their cooler moments would have treated the improbable tale and its inventor with equal contempt.

Numerous affidavits of the whole transaction were handed about, and the deep views of this designing wretch were not discovered, till his prevarications when closely examined by dispassionate persons, and his own confession, when the fumes of wine had got the better of his prudence, at last exposed the perjured traitor to public infamy, and covered his supporters with confusion. However he has reaped this benefit from his treachery, that the Nabob with his dismissal has given him all his arrears of pay, and those gentlemen, whose credulity he had so grossly imposed on, have furnished him  
with



with a sum to defray the expences of the voyage, on condition of his immediate return to Europe.

The many extraordinary circumstances attending this affair have naturally produced a very strict enquiry into the origin and connexions of a man, who could have ingenuity to contrive and impudence to support so complicated a scene of villainy.

It appears that he was formerly a private soldier in the British service, and that being dismissed the regiment with disgrace, he had for some time acted in the honourable capacity of a bailiff's follower, when coming into the possession of a few hundred pounds by the death of his father, who kept an alehouse in St. Paul's Church Yard, he formed the laudable resolution of becoming suddenly a gentleman, purchased an officer's uniform and a cockade, and launching into the wide field of adventure acted the farce  
which



which I have just described at the court of the Nabob of Arcot.

Lord Pigot is still a prisoner, and each party waits with equal impatience the result of those orders, by which the present government is to stand or fall.



*L E T T E R XXIII.*

Madras, May, 1777.

**L**ORD Pigot has paid the debt of nature, and the gentlemen, who sat on the jury to examine into the cause of his death, have brought in their verdict wilful murder against every person that was accessory to his confinement. The uneasiness of mind which his Lordship laboured under, and the want of exercise during his imprisonment are the pretences by which they endeavour to justify so extraordinary a verdict: Indeed a report has been industriously circulated that his death was occasioned by poison, and obscure hints have been artfully thrown out, that the necessary steps will immediately be taken to bring the supposed assassins to justice. But the authors of such an improbable story are mortified to find themselves treated with that silent contempt



tempt which they deserve, and the testimony of the physicians, whose integrity and known abilities are above the reach of censure, has sufficiently proved to the impartial world, that the rumour originated in impotent malevolence. Lord Pigot some weeks previous to his death had been removed from the mount to the garden-house near Madrafs, where he received every assistance that the affectionate attention of his nearest relations, and the art of physic could afford. But the hour of his dissolution was at hand, and his constitution enfeebled by the climate, and perhaps still more so by the anxiety which continually preyed upon his spirits, gradually sunk under the violence of a fever, which seldom spares even youthful vigour in these burning regions. A melancholy instance of the instability of human grandeur, and a lesson to future governors to use their power with lenity and moderation.

Had his Lordship taken those steps, which his own sense and experience ought



to have dictated to him, and rendered himself popular with the military, he had never fallen a sacrifice to a party, which he had exasperated by such severe exertions of his authority, and from whose resentment he had every thing to apprehend. But the officers of the army considered him as their enemy and they were smarting under the loss of their batta, which in an unfortunate moment of œconomy he had taken from them. The allowance which is given to the army in the field, and is intended to defray the extraordinary expences incident to a campaign, is called batta, and is about equal to the monthly pay. In times of profound peace half-batta is allowed to the garrisons at a certain distance from Madras. The whole is calculated at ten thousand pounds annually, which the Nabob of Arcot by his original contract with the Company is bound to pay; a sum trifling for an Eastern sovereign to bestow, but the loss of which reduced to the utmost distress those unfortunate subalterns



alterns who had no private resources, and whose circumstances required the most rigid œconomy to support that appearance which their situation in life demanded. The succeeding Governor has prudently restored it, and the Nabob, with that spirit of duplicity which is the true characteristic of an Indian, has declared that he never assented to so cruel and so unpopular a measure.

I have for some weeks past resided at a country retirement in an agreeable village within a short mile of the Durbar. I have a small but convenient cottage, and a garden well stocked with fruit, and I divide the expence of house-keeping with Captain Evance of the Honourable Company's service, a gentleman whose engaging manners and sociable disposition have gained him such universal esteem, that no party of pleasure is ever thought complete without him. Most happily formed by nature either to enjoy life himself or to promote the felicity of others, he wisely prefers ease and tran-



quility to those splendid miseries which attend on ambition and the pursuit of gain. He sings incomparably, is an imitable actor, and amidst the rage of contending factions he drinks his convivial glass and laughs at care.

I hope my affairs will soon be arranged so as to enable me to set out for Europe. I shall not be incumbered with a troublesome load of wealth, and I at least can boast that my sleep will not be disturbed by the ghosts of murdered Rajahs.



## L E T T E R XXIV.

Madrafs, Sept. 1777.

**T**HE day, the important day is arrived, and the usurped administration is no more. Mr. Whitehill is now Governor of Madrafs; Colonel Stewart is superceded; and the discordant members of the council are recalled to Europe. The Nabob is not a little mortified to find his faithful friends so soon removed, but he consoles himself with the hopes that sterling gold will not be less efficacious in Leadenhall-street, than at Madrafs. I have at last received my arrears of pay, and am preparing for my journey home. My present intention is to travel by land to Bombay, thence to proceed in a country vessel for the port of Suez, and if I can reach the celebrated city of Grand Cairo in safety, I shall have little difficulty in find-



finding my way to England. I already anticipate the exquisite pleasure of landing on my native shore, and embracing my long lost friends. Perhaps too I may find some yielding fair one, less inconstant than Miss Rivers, who may receive a wearied traveller into her arms, and by her soft caresses banish the sad remembrance of all past misfortunes.

I am now about to take my leave of a country, which has been described by some travellers as a terrestrial paradise, and by others as a burning desert destitute of every convenience, which can make life agreeable. I must confess that my present opinion of India very little corresponds with those first impressions, which represented every thing to my enchanted view in such delightful colours. The face of the country is indeed uncommonly beautiful; vegetation is so rapid, that after a refreshing shower the fruits of the earth spontaneously shoot forth, as if by magic; and the climate though



though hot to an extreme is far from being so inimical, as is generally imagined, to European constitutions. But the infernal spirit of dissention perpetually stalks abroad, and the joys of social intercourse, the ties of consanguinity, and the endearments of private friendship are swallowed up in the undistinguishing rage of all-destructive faction.

The manners of the natives are almost universally the same. The striking characteristic of a Gentoo is avarice, and that of a Mahometan is ambition. The former to gratify his darling passion will not blush to commit the meanest frauds, and the latter will not hesitate to attain imperial dignities by the murder of his patron and his king. The religion of a Gentoo must ever nip his growing ambition in the bud. The son is obliged to follow the profession of his father, nor can all the riches of the East procure his advancement to a superior cast. But the meanest Mahometan in the army may rise  
to



to the distinguished rank of general, and Hyder Ally, than whom a more powerful monarch does not reign in Asia, was once in the humble station of a private seapoy.

**LET.**



## LETTER XXV.

Bombay, Feb. 1778.

**A**FTER a journey in which for three tedious months I have experienced more fatigue than pleasure, I have reached the island of Bombay, and have taken my passage on board an Indiaman for Europe. I am already so heartily tired of my expedition by land, that I have even persuaded myself to think a cabin almost a convenient habitation, and I have determined to banish the recollection of my former shipwreck and captivity.

In the beginning of October I took my leave of Madras, and proceeded alone to Pondicherry, where the captain of a French vessel then under orders to sail was so very pressing in his invitation to me to embark with him, and was so lavish of his encomiums on his ship, that I

was



was induced to accompany him on board, and to be an eye witness of his accommodations. I was not a little entertained with the appearance of a vessel, which had been described to me as so uncommonly superb. The apartment which he kindly designed for me, was a narrow cupboard in the steerage, inaccessible either to light or air; the great cabin from the dirt with which it was covered seemed occasionally to have been inhabited either by the captain or his pigs; and the crew appeared to be half dead with disease and famine. I did not hesitate to bid adieu to this scene of nastiness, and most cheerfully set out with Capt. George Jennings, whose intentions were similar to my own, and with whom I had for many years past the pleasure of being acquainted.

Our first stage was to Trichinopoly, a fort of considerable extent and strength, garrisoned by the troops of the Company, where we were politely entertained by Mr. Thomas Underwood of poetical memory,



mory, and formerly of Peter-house College, Cambridge.

Here is the greatest natural curiosity, that India affords; a solid perpendicular rock of a most stupendous height rising in the centre of the fort, and hiding its head among the clouds. On the top is a pagoda, whence those persons who are not afraid to purchase a delightful prospect at the hazard of their necks, enjoy a distinct view of Tanjour though at the distance of above twenty miles. The rock is inhabited by innumerable monkies, who are treated by the Brahmins with the utmost tenderness, and are continually fed by them with rice and fruits. The brute creation is certainly under infinite obligations to Pythagoras, who has thus kindly provided for their support, and whose doctrines, though in the highest degree absurd and childish, yet are so far meritorious as they inspire universal benevolence.

From Trichinopoly we travelled thro' the plains of Mellore, and arrived at the



fort of Madura, famous for having held out two obstinate sieges against the combined forces of the Nabob and Company, in the second of which it was taken by the treachery of a French officer, and the governor, a Mahometan of royal extraction, whose gallant defence against a superior army deserved a milder fate, was sacrificed to the resentment of the Nabob. From a more generous enemy he would have experienced that mercy, which his grey hairs, his high descent, and above all his heroic bravery so justly claimed. But such is the savage policy of the East, that death and captivity go hand in hand, and the most solemn promises of life and forgiveness to the conquered are no longer deemed sacred by the conqueror, than while the life of the unfortunate prisoner may be conducive to the interests of the victorious tyrant.

At Madura we spent three days with the commander of the garrison, and then proceeded to Palamcotta, the most southerly fort of any consequence in the Nabob's  
domi-



dominions. Here we were detained a fortnight, till the Rajah of Trevencore had given us permission to travel through his territories to Anjango, when we took our leave of the Carnatic, and entered the coast of Malabar through a pass fortified both by art and nature in the strongest manner. The kingdom of Trevencore is situate in seventy-six degrees of east longitude and eight of latitude, distant about six hundred miles from fort St. George, and bordering on cape Comorin, which divides the Coromandel coast from that of Malabar. Here instead of deserted villages and uncultivated tracts of land, we were charmed with the prospect of a rich and populous country, whose inhabitants enjoy those blessings which are the happy consequences of a mild and easy government. Very different were those views which daily occurred to us for the preceding month in our dreary journey through the Carnatic. There indeed for a very few miles round the principal forts the villages were populous, and agricul-



ture seemed to flourish. But all the intervening space was one vast melancholy desert; the fields being forsaken by the farmers, and the villages by the industrious weavers, who are by far the most valuable subjects of the empire, and to whom princes more politic have afforded that protection, which under the oppressive government of the Nabob they have long despaired of finding.

As strangers are never suffered to visit the interior parts of Trevencore, our guides conducted us through a country interspersed with woods and lawns by the nearest roads to the sea-shore, which is covered with innumerable huts of fishermen, whom the Portuguese missionaries have converted to christianity. Infinite pains are taken by these priests to propagate the gospel in India, and they boast of their great success in persuading the unenlightened Pagans to embrace the divine truths of the Christian revelation. But in my opinion their proselytes do them but little honour, as they consist entirely



of the lowest and most despicable cast of people, there being hardly a single instance of their prevailing on a Mahometan or a Gentoo to renounce the religion of his forefathers.

The fourth day after we entered the pass of Trevencore, we arrived at Anjango, a small settlement dependent on the presidency of Bombay, where we discharged our palanquin-bearers, and all unnecessary attendants, and proceeded in an open boat to Cochin, a Dutch town most pleasantly situate on the banks of a navigable river, and thence we embarked in a country vessel for the harbour of Callicutt.

Callicutt, which is now an inconsiderable village, was formerly a magnificent city, and the residence of a powerful prince. According to the tradition of the natives it was overwhelmed near two hundred years ago by a sudden rising of the sea, and all its inhabitants perished. We anchored on the spot where the ancient city stood, and as we went on shore at low



water, the foundations of the buildings were discernible to the naked eye. Here the Company have a small factory, which supplies Bombay with betel and coconuts, and a gentleman from that presidency constantly resides. Hyder Ally is at present the sovereign of Callicutt, and his revenue officers at our landing examined our baggage with as much insolence and brutal incivility, as if they had received the rudiments of their education at Deal or Dover. Indeed an immense tract of country extending along the Malabar coast is Hyder's by the right of conquest, that ambitious prince seldom missing any favourable opportunity of making free with the possessions of his neighbours. The natives in this part of India are afflicted with an incurable disorder, called the Cochin leg, which obliges them to drag on a wretched existence without even the hopes of relief. The limb swells by degrees to an enormous size, and the body is proportionably emaciated, till the friendly hand of death puts a period to a scene



a scene of misery, which is rendered doubly shocking by the tedious progress of the disease. The Indians attribute it, as they do every other complaint, to some peculiar quality in the water.

We next spent a few days at Tillicherry, a fort belonging to the Company of no great extent, but sufficiently strong to repel the attacks of an Asiatic army, and on the first of January we came to an anchor in the port of Goa, where the Portuguese have now only a shadow of that power which they formerly possessed in India. The city of Goa was once famous for the grandeur of its buildings, and the magnificent decorations of its churches, but it is now deserted and in ruins; a melancholy instance how capable bigotry is of subverting the most flourishing governments, and a most striking proof, that even war and pestilence are curses less terrible to mankind, than priestcraft and superstition. Here until very lately the authority of the inquisition was exercised with a severity shocking



ing to human nature, and highly disgraceful to the religion, which it was intended to promote. Not only the Portuguese themselves smarted under the rigour of this tribunal, but even the innocent natives often suffered the most cruel deaths for daring to prefer the religion of their forefathers to doctrines, which it was impossible for them to comprehend, and which from the methods taken to inculcate them must have appeared to the unhappy wretches as truly diabolical.

We spent two days in visiting the convents, and the few elegant buildings that yet remain in this city, which was once the grand emporium of the Eastern world, and on the seventh we passed the harbour and fort of Gheria, which was formerly the residence of the famous Angria, and is still a retreat for pirates, who plunder every defenceless vessel, that is so imprudent as to approach their coasts.

On the fourteenth we reached Bombay, where I have taken up my quarters in a most excellent tavern, till the Indiaman  
which



which is to convey me home shall sail. Captain Jennings has already engaged his passage in a sloop for Suez, and by him you will receive this packet, and my father will have the earliest intelligence of my return to Europe.

The island of Bombay is situate in seventy two degrees of east longitude, and eighteen of latitude, and is about seven leagues in circumference. It originally belonged to the crown of Portugal, but in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty three it was given to Charles the Second as part of the portion of the Infanta Catherine, and that monarch presented it as a mark of royal favour to the East India Company, who fortified it at a vast expence, and it is now in the elegance of its buildings very little inferior to Madras.

The manners as well of the English as of the natives are much the same here as in other parts of India. At present the settlement not being divided by factions,  
there



there is more society than at Madras, and the sources of wealth being fewer, there is less of luxury and parade than at Calcutta.

I have dined with the governor who is a gentleman of plain good sense and unaffected politeness, and has sat in the chair with equal honour to himself and satisfaction to those under him for five and twenty years. I have had the pleasure of seeing the beauties of Bombay at the monthly ball, and I have spent an agreeable evening with Mr. Draper, who is senior member of the council, and is the husband of the charming Eliza, whose fame will ever live in the celebrated writings of the immortal Sterne.

I have now visited the three great Presidencies of India, and I assure you that I shall bid an eternal adieu to the Asiatic shore without the least regret. My utmost ambition will in future be to live sequestered from the busy scenes of the gay and unthinking world, and if I can but find an  
 affec-



affectionate partner with whom I may divide my pleasures and my cares, I shall not envy the pride, pomp, and grandeur of the luxurious monarchs of the East.

MY dear friend's congratulatory letter on my late return has given me the sincerest pleasure, and has added to the joy I felt at finding myself restored to the company of an affectionate parent, and to my native shore. The voyage from India was neither uncommonly tedious, nor attended with any of those unpleasant circumstances which have hitherto attended to me. We arrived the last end of April at the Cape of Good Hope, where I again lodged with my old friend the Dutchman whom I have formerly mentioned, and on the twentieth of May we made the land of St. Helena, which at a distance resembles a castle built in the middle of the sea. This island is about twenty miles in circumference, and consists of

**L E T.**



## LETTER XXVI.

London, October, 1778.

**M**Y dear friend's congratulatory letter on my safe return has given me the sincerest pleasure, and has not a little added to the joy I felt at finding myself restored to the embrace of an affectionate parent, and to my native shore.

The voyage from India was neither uncommonly tedious, nor attended with any of those unpleasant circumstances, which have before occurred to me. We arrived the latter end of April at the Cape of Good Hope, where I again lodged with my old friend the Dutchman whom I have formerly mentioned, and on the twentieth of May we made the Island of St. Helena, which at a distance resembles a castle built in the middle of the sea. This island is about twenty miles in circumference, and consists of several



several stupendous rocks, with intermediate vallies which are covered with a profusion of herbage, and produce a very great variety of fruits and vegetables. The inhabitants are almost all natives of the island, and seem to possess an equal share of affability and ignorance. So totally are they unacquainted with any thing beyond the circle of their own little world, that a young lady, at whose father's I spent an evening, seriously asked me if London was not a charming place when the Indiamen arrived in the Thames, and I had great difficulty to persuade her, that the gaiety of the metropolis of England did not depend upon the arrival of an East India fleet.

From St. Helena we sailed under the convoy of a fifty gun ship, and on the eighth of August were released from our floating prisons, and landed on the British shore. At Portsmouth we heard the first news of hostilities being commenced, and we thought ourselves fortunate in

P

elcaping



escaping the grand fleet of France, which it was Mr. Keppel's intention to have chastised so handsomely, had they waited for him till the succeeding morning.

I have now given you a faithful account of my adventures during an absence of near five years from my native country. But the important event, which is to close the scene, is yet to come. You know the intentions of my father, and you have seen the young lady, on whom my future happiness is to depend. I have been introduced in form, and I flatter myself there is no obstacle to our immediate union. You have often told me that matrimonial felicity is by no means connected with that violent passion, which teaches the lover to deify the object of his affections, and renders him deaf to the voice of reason. I subscribe to the justice of your opinion, but I confess that I am at this moment most heartily in love. The harmony of my Isabella's features, and the engaging sweetness of her looks captivated me at once, and her good sense



sense has increased the prepossession, which was inspired by her first appearance.

I have now a new scene before me. I think that the brightness of the present prospect more than compensates for every past uneasiness, and I hope that the chequered adventures of my former life have not disqualified me for the peaceful enjoyment of true domestic felicity

I am, &c.

FINIS.

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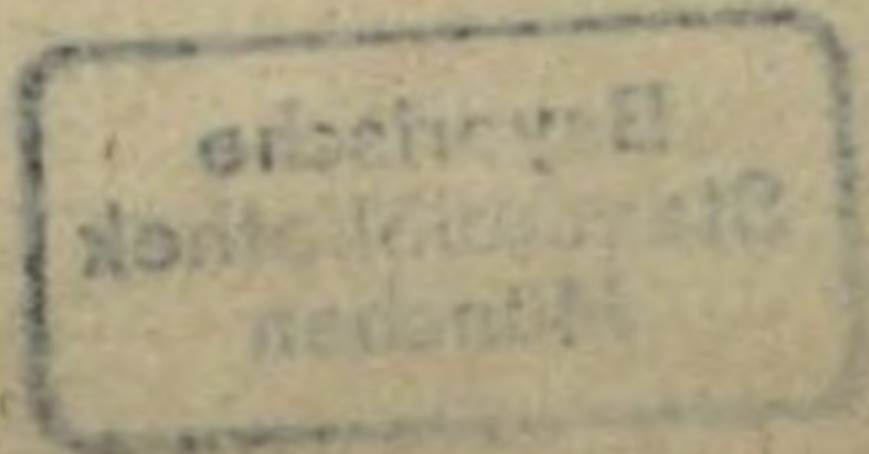
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